The Outlook

VOLUME 99 SEPTEMBER 30, 1911 NUMBER 5

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1911, by the Outlook Company

President Taft on the Trusts and the Tariff 249
Canada Defeats Reciprocity 250
Edmond H. Madison 250
Senator Carter 251
Unrest Abroad 251
Sir Robert Hart 253
Edward Whymper 253
The Farmer's Short Crop Year 254
The National Parks 255
Stolypin's Career 256
Commercial Murder 258
The Glory of Clementina 259
Our Chamber of Horrors 261
Freedom of Contract a Fiction 262
Our Neighbors, the Ancients 264
Editorial by Theodore Roosevelt
The Governors and the Judge 266
A Poll of the Press
Love and Fame 268
By Hamilton W. Mabie
The Father of the Anti-Trust Law 271
By Francis E. Leupp
His, Mine, and Ourn 277
By E. A. Steiner
The Master Builder—XIV. The Silences of the Master 279
By Lyman Abbott
A Library of Living Melody 283
By E. S. Kelley
Strike When the Iron is Hot 287
By Charles O. Judkins
The Spectator 289
The New Books 291
Letters to The Outlook 295
By the Way 300

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

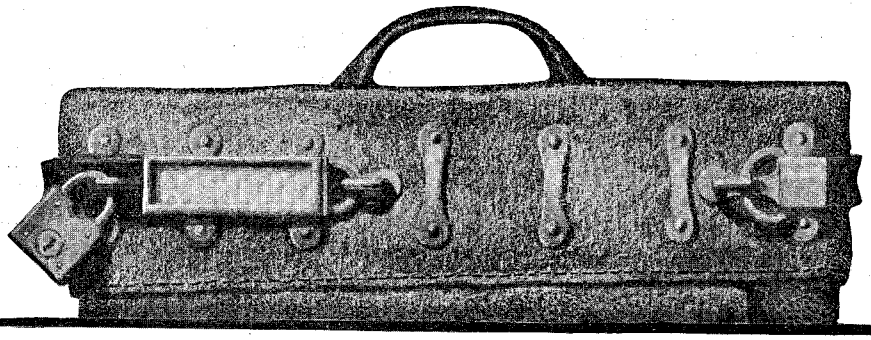
ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

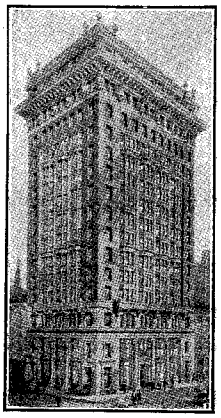
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 122 South Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



POSTAL LIFE BUILDING



35 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

Strong Postal Points

First: *old-line, legal-reserve insurance*—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: *standard policy-reserves*—now more than $10,000,000.

Third: *standard policy-provisions*, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: *high medical standards* in the selection of risks.

Fifth: *standard rates* but reduced by commission dividends, *guaranteed in the policy*, as shown herein.

The Postal Life Insurance Company pays *you* the Commissions that other Companies pay their *agents*

45% of the first year's premium is the average sum being paid to each POSTAL policyholder on entrance into the Company. Other companies would pay this sum to an *agent*—as a *commission*.

That's for the *first year*: in *subsequent* years POSTAL policyholders receive the *Renewal Commissions* other companies pay their agents, namely, 7½%, and they also receive an *Office-Expense Saving* of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ Guaranteed in the Policy

And the POSTAL pays the usual contingent dividends *besides*—ranging up to 20% of the annual premium.

Such is the POSTAL way: it is open to *you*. Call at the Company's offices when in New York or *write now* and find out the exact sum it will pay *you* at *your* age—the *first year* and *every other*.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

35 Nassau St., New York

See How Easy It Is

In writing simply say: *Mail me insurance particulars for my age as per The Outlook of September 30th.*

In your letter be sure to give:

1. *Your occupation.*
2. *The exact date of your birth.*

No agent will be sent to visit you: the Postal Life employs no agents.

Assets: $10,839,000

Insurance in force more than $55,000,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 30, 1911

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF

Until November 1 President Taft will be making a tour of the country. He will traverse the whole northern half of the United States from ocean to ocean. In the Middle West, he visits the most southern points in this itinerary—which are in Kansas—the first of this week on his outward journey. On the coast the most southerly point his itinerary touches is Los Angeles, California. This point he will reach after spending some days in the extreme Northwest. On his return journey he will cross the path of his outward journey and go through the more northerly tier of States. The first speech that he made on his trip was at Syracuse. There he rode in an automobile before the crowd that a few moments later was to witness one of those horrible so-called accidents that have rendered automobile racing detestable to civilized people. At Detroit, Michigan, he took for his subject the trust problem. A large part of this speech was devoted to an interpretation or explanation of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Tobacco Trust Case, and the effect of the Anti-Trust Law in the light of this decision. In passing the Sherman Act the legislators in Congress, Mr. Taft said, hoped to restrain certain evils, and relied upon the courts through their construction to prevent the application of the law from becoming so wide as to be impracticable. The President said that "the early decisions under the law cannot be said to be fortunate." He cited the decision in the Knight Sugar Case, and termed it a "retrograde step." This is the case, it will be recalled, which Mr. Roosevelt last year referred to in the course of his criticism of the courts. The President, however, regards the period of uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this law as past. He said: "It has required twenty years of litigation to make the statute clear. But now it is clear." This clearness he attributes to the decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. He pointed out the mistake of those who say that the Supreme Court read the word "reasonable" into the law, so as to make it permit reasonable restraints of trade. This would imply that the Court believed there was monopoly and restraint of trade that could be regarded as reasonable. The President declared that this was exactly what the Court did not do, and he explained the distinction, in practical effect as well as in theory, between an attempt to confine the operation of the act to unreasonable restraint or unreasonable monopoly, and an attempt to read and understand the law in the light of reason. It is this distinction that The Outlook emphasized at the time of the rendering of the decision. His conclusion is that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law needs no amendment, because it is now proved to be effective in preventing monopoly. "We did get along with competition," said the President; "we can get along with it. We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it; and the business men of this country must square themselves to that necessity. Either that, or we must proceed to State Socialism and vest the Government with power to run every business." The President is more hopeful of restoring a competitive system in great industries and of securing real benefit from such competition than we are. The President, however, does not stop there. In his speech he urged again the subject of Federal incorporation with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

supervision under an executive bureau of the Government. As our readers know, we believe that the Trust problem will be solved only through some measure of control by an administrative body. Federal incorporation is one measure, but not the only measure, for securing such administrative control. In Michigan the President repeated the explanation of his veto of the tariff bills, resting his case chiefly on the fact that intelligent legislation on the tariff must wait on the report of the Tariff Board. Besides these two speeches he made many addresses, defending the arbitration treaties, urging an extension of the Civil Service Law, and treating various other subjects.

CANADA DEFEATS RECIPROCITY

On Thursday of last week, after a hotly contested struggle, the Canadian Liberals were defeated. It is reported that the Conservative majority will be about fifty, thus slightly exceeding the Liberal majority in the late Parliament. The Liberal Government had identified itself with the policy of reciprocity with the United States; and it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bold espousal of the cause of freer commercial relations between the two countries that led to his political downfall. He is the foremost public man in the history of the Dominion, the one public man of to-day in Canada who has a world-wide reputation. His breadth of view, his conception of his country's political integrity and its command of its own future, and his broad and statesmanlike grasp of what ought to be and what will be, in spite of temporary setbacks like that of last week, the free and friendly relations of that country and ours, have made him many enemies. He fought a gallant fight against various commercial, industrial, and transportation interests, against old-time prejudices and a recrudescence of antagonism to the United States. Much was made of the matter of annexation, which every sane Canadian who knows anything about the sentiment in this country must have known was the grossest kind of political imposture. Unfortunately, the Speaker of our House of Representatives, who, like many other American public men, is not always a responsible statesman, gave occasion for the revival of this old-time cry by what he probably meant to be a humorous remark. The rapidly dying antagonism between the Dominion and the United States was revived; many bitter things were said about Americans, and many ungracious things about President Taft—statements so wide of the mark that to all who know the President they bordered on the burlesque. This ebullition of bad feeling is of only passing importance. It partially explains the Liberal defeat; it does not touch the permanent relations between the two countries. Their destiny is not only to divide the work and development of the continent between them, but to act in peaceful co-operation; and short-sighted politicians on either side of the line can only temporarily defeat that destiny. President Taft has expressed his disappointment at the result; but the campaign in both countries has been educational in an uncommon degree, and the permanent outcome can hardly be doubted. After fifteen years of service as Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier retires with the respect and confidence of all Americans who have been familiar with his broad and statesmanlike course, his high character, and his charming personality. Others who served their country well will retire. Among them none is better known in the United States than the Minister of Labor, W. L. Mackenzie King, who secured for Canada international distinction in the movement for the rational solution of labor disputes. There were other issues besides reciprocity involved in the election, and the Conservatives will go into power, not solely on the ground of their antagonism to reciprocity, but on a definite programme of measures which they claim have received the approval of their country.

EDMOND H. MADISON

Few men in Congress in recent years have served the public interest with such ability, faithfulness, courage, and disinterestedness as Edmond H. Madison. His death last week is a greater injury to the Nation than the Nation knows. There have been many men in Congress as able as he, but not many who with his ability linked equally high moral qualities. There have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been many men of high character and public spirit in Congress, but not many who had the ability to make their public spirit effective, as he had. He was temperamentally genial and happy. Those who saw simply his open face and rotund form, or heard his laugh, had little notion of his firm courage. His courage and tenacity, as well as his good humor and fair-mindedness, were tested during the long-drawn-out Pinchot-Ballinger hearing. He was the one Republican on that committee who never once displayed either a partisan or factional feeling. Time and again it became incumbent upon some one to call the members and even the chairman to a sense of responsibility; and almost invariably it was Judge Madison who did so. His questions to the witnesses betrayed his judicial experience. His report, which he prepared and signed apart from that of either the Republican majority or the Democratic minority, was the only one of the three that gave the impression of desiring to set forth, not a side, but the truth. Mr. Madison was known as an Insurgent, but his Insurgency was never emotional. He had the respect not only of his political foes—many a man has that—but also of the most enthusiastic in the rather uncontrolled political wing to which he belonged. There was no man in Congress who could more completely divest himself of prejudice or natural feeling and look at the process of legislation more nearly as a disinterested spectator and at the same time keep fast hold of his convictions and his fidelity as a public servant. He was a representative of whom Kansas was, and had a right to be, proud. He was not yet forty-six years old at his death. A wholesome influence has, with his going, departed from American public life.

SENATOR CARTER

After a long and strenuous political career, Thomas H. Carter, formerly United States Senator from Montana, died last week suddenly in Washington. Politicians will remember him for his work as a leader of the National Republican organization. He was a keen and unsparing player of the political game. There are certain men who have been adept in this game. Senator Quay was such a man; so was Senator Platt, of New York; so was Senator Hanna. It is not unfair to put Senator Carter in the same category with these astute political generals. He conducted the Harrison Presidential campaign in 1892. In the Senate he knew what was necessary besides debate to get a bill through the Senate. He was, however, much more than a political manipulator. The public service he rendered which is most fresh in the public mind is that in connection with the adoption of postal savings banks. However politicians may remember him, the American people have a right to credit him with many a real and lasting public service. In that respect he stands much higher than some of those who in political methods he most resembled. He was a likable man. His short, rather stout figure, and his shrewd face, clean shaven except for the white goatee that made him look like an undersized Uncle Sam, and his unoratorical manner, combined to make him conspicuous on the floor of the Senate by the very fact that he did not look Senatorial. In the course of time the political ways and ideals he clung to were becoming antiquated; but in his generation he did much for the good not only of his State but of the country at large.

UNREST ABROAD; POLITICAL

Last week's occurrences abroad were of a remarkably disquieting nature. There was ominous unrest in Ireland, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Norway, Russia, and China. In some of these countries the unrest was chiefly political; in others, chiefly economic. The principal political disturbance was, of course, the Morocco scare. In German communities where the rumor had been circulated that war with France over Morocco was immediately imminent there were runs on the savings banks, and there was a great calling of loans by Germany's foreign creditors, especially those in France; the result being that Germany's debt to foreign countries has been reduced much beyond the usual measure, and that to France in particular to a third of its former amount. Nor was apprehension much lessened by the conviction in Paris that, though the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

negotiations between the two countries seemed to be nearer a settlement, it would be but a temporary settlement, Germany merely awaiting a more favorable opportunity for pushing her original ambitions and demands. In Spain and Portugal the causes of unrest were also largely political; in Spain the Republicans seek to overthrow the Royalists; in Portugal the Royalists seek to overthrow the Republicans. The general strike in Spain had therefore such a revolutionary character as to call forth a suspension of constitutional guarantees. Martial law, however, was not proclaimed until buildings had been burned, bridges blown up, railways cut, and citizens assassinated. Unfortunately for the Government, a large part of the army is absent in Morocco, and the available troops are far from sufficient to preserve order at home. In Norway and Russia the unrest is also political; in Norway the Government has just imposed penalties on about two hundred mutinous soldiers; in Russia the assassination of the Premier has incited the reactionaries towards another reign of oppression. In China the rising in the province of Szechuan is so largely of an anti-dynastic character that the loyalty of the troops has been doubtful. Yet there is also great discontent with economic conditions. The Yangtze flows through this province, and the river's almost unprecedented floods threaten a destitution, especially in the lower provinces, even worse than that of last season. The loss of crops of course means high prices and famine. The amounts contributed by the Emperor and the Government may seem large, but are really pitifully disproportionate to the estimated loss. What is worse, the Government continues to do little or nothing in the dredging, embanking, and canalization of the Yangtze in the districts subject to flood. Worst of all, grain speculators have "cornered" the people's food. Such speculation may be as responsible for the destitution as the destruction of crops by the floods.

UNREST ABROAD: ECONOMIC

The economic side of the unrest abroad is of even greater moment than the political. The struggle to lighten the cost of living expresses itself either in demands for higher wages or for lower commodity prices. While in England peace has been established for the moment, a general railway strike is in progress in Ireland. Because of differences of opinion between a timber company and some of its employees, the railway employees decided that they would not work for companies which handled freight consigned by firms whose employees were on strike. The whole railway system south of Dublin was tied up, the moving of butter, eggs, poultry, and meat obstructed, the freight depots meanwhile being congested with perishable goods. The loss was large, and of course there has been an exasperating increase in price. The counterpart of English and Irish strikes is the French boycott. Whatever may result from the demand for higher wages, the demand for lower prices cannot be so easily gratified. For the expansion in the demand for food products has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in supply. This is true in general, but this year it has been pathetically true, for the past summer's unusual heat and want of rain in Europe have diminished the quantity and proportionately increased the prices of grain, potatoes, and dairy produce. In addition, in France the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle has affected the price of meat. As a result of the boycott against tradesmen begun by housewives in the industrial and mining districts of northern France, there have been food riots. The disorders then spread eastward into Belgium, westward into Brittany, and southward into Burgundy. Troops were called out last week and came into collision with the people. In less fertile Germany and Austria the unfavorable spring resulted in a light mowing of hay, one of the chief crops of those countries, and the second mowing failed, in general, altogether; indeed, weeks ago farmers were compelled to put their animals on dry feed. The diminution of the estimates of the American and Russian grain crops has greatly augmented the prices of wheat and rye. In some places potatoes have doubled in price; prices for meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit are also much higher. In order to afford some relief the Prussian Government has halved the railway rates on hay, bran, and similar

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

products, and, despite the opposition of the agrarians, a movement is on foot temporarily to abolish the duties on corn and barley. But the hardships felt in Germany have not as yet fomented bread riots like those in Austria; for the first time since 1849 it has been found necessary to proclaim martial law in Vienna. The result of all these occurrences has naturally been an advance in the rate of discount by the great European banks, and, what is more striking, a fall in the price of British consols, the world's premier security, to the lowest record in eighty years.

SIR ROBERT HART

The genius of the English Government has had no finer expression than in its great proconsuls; men who have administered the affairs of great parts of the Empire with intelligence, disinterestedness, and scrupulous integrity. Such a man was Lord Cromer, and such a man also was Sir Robert Hart, who died in England last week, after a service of forty-five years as Inspector-General of Customs in China. For many years he was the most influential European in the Chinese Empire—the force behind the British Embassy, with a knowledge of the country and the people, and a clearness and justice of judgment, which were of the first importance in all dealings of England with China. He had refused the position of British Minister, probably feeling, and with ample justification, that his own position was more influential and important. He went to China in 1854 as an interpreter in the British consular service; and shortly after he entered the customs service, over which Great Britain had at that time certain control by treaty. He gained the confidence of the Chinese officials so completely that at twenty-eight years of age the difficult task of organizing a customs service for the foreign commerce of the Empire was put into his hands. He became a Chinese official of great power, put on Chinese dress, and entered heart and soul into the interests of the Chinese. He found the customs service full of corruption and graft; he made it rigorously honest and efficient. He organized a body of at least five thousand subordinate officials and employees, who administered the financial affairs of the Empire in its conduct with foreign governments. In May, 1906, when money was greatly needed for equipping the Chinese army with modern weapons, the customs service of China was put under the head of a Chinaman, who was made Administrator-General, and two years later Sir Robert resigned on account of ill health. He served China by his integrity and plain truth-speaking; the mandarins, who served it for what they could get out of it, always disliked and ended by hating him. So far as his action and influence could go, favoritism of every sort stopped. He interpreted his duties in the largest possible sense; he protected the coast commerce by a fleet; he organized and managed a lighthouse service; he raised the money which the Empire needed in its general expenses; he was a tower of strength when funds were wanted for war indemnities and when negotiations for foreign loans became necessary. He had a genius for detail; nothing seemed to escape him; he knew all the men in his employ, and it is said that he knew everything they said or did. A man of such integrity and force is the highest product of a political system which aims to develop experts; he is also the most influential interpreter of a Western to an Eastern people.

EDWARD WHYMPER

Edward Whymper, who died in London last week, was a pioneer in the art and practice of high mountain-climbing, which of late years has become extremely popular and has been attended by great mortality, owing to the lack of knowledge and training of many of the climbers. When Mr. Whymper made the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865, it was a feat attended by the greatest danger. Six times he assaulted the mountain, and as many times he was repulsed. The seventh attempt was made by what is now the regular route of the climbers, but on the descent there was a terrible disaster. Four of the party slipped and were killed, and Mr. Whymper was saved only by the breaking of the rope which bound him to his comrades. He has told the story with graphic vividness in "Scrambles Among the Alps." Year after year he made arduous and dan-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gerous ascents, until he had stood on most of the high peaks in Switzerland. He was also one of the early climbers in the Andes, and when he was past fifty years of age he made the first ascents in the Canadian Rockies. Sooner or later these peaks would have been ascended if Edward Whymper had not lived; but he was the first expert climber, and his example and experience may be said to have created a profession. He lived to see the ascent of the Matterhorn, which looked so formidable, made comparatively easy. His most striking achievement was the ascent of Chimborazo, attaining an elevation of 20,500 feet; he was the first man, so far as there is any record, who looked down upon the world from that great height. Others have since reached a higher altitude; the Duke d'Abruzzi, brother of the King of Italy, having reached a height of 24,600 feet in the Himalayas. Mr. Whymper was not only a climber, but a delightful recorder of experiences; and his "Scrambles Amongst the Alps in the Years 1860–69," "Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator," "Chamonix and Mont Blanc," and "Zermatt and the Matterhorn" are admirable pieces of narrative and descriptive writing, and are to be counted, not only among the most popular books in their field, but as classics in the department of literature to which they belong. Although not in a technical sense a scientist, he rendered valuable services to scientific knowledge; and, above all, he set a fine example of human endurance, courage, and intelligence—qualities which, expressed in his personality, enlarged the activities and the enjoyments of vigorous, athletic men and women.

THE FARMER'S SHORT CROP YEAR

With early autumn the American farmer is able to make a fairly accurate estimate of the season's return. Seldom has he had so nerve-racking a year as the one whose harvest income he is now computing. Yet, after all its threats of famine, there is no reason for discouragement. True, with the exception of rice, and possibly of cotton later, every principal crop shows smaller yield than 1910, and less than the past ten-year average. Compared with last season, corn falls off 400,000,000 bushels; wheat, 29,000,000 bushels; oats, 380,000,000 bushels, and other crops similarly. But it was inevitable that constantly increasing crops could not be expected forever; and the foresighted farmer must have anticipated an occasional short crop season. The surplus he has heaped up during his decade of good times ought to enable him to meet the situation of to-day with equanimity. Probably the interior will feel the crop shortage more keenly than the East. For several years preceding the spring of 1910 the Western farmer was spending money freely and buying land on a speculative basis. With land values rising 20 to 30 per cent a year, with "dollar wheat" giving an income not enjoyed in two decades, the farmer was willing to go in debt, if necessary, to expand his land holdings. He was so heavy a borrower that in the spring of last year there came a sudden collapse of the land movement. Loan companies and banks refused to make further loans on realty security; speculation stopped; the farmer was compelled to readjust his affairs. Naturally he also lessened his expenses, and for eighteen months he has been practicing economy in small things, the effect showing in the lessened trade of the agricultural States. Bank clearings of the past few weeks have shown greater strength in the East than in the West, contrary to the history of the past half-decade. Another factor: It must of necessity follow when a State like South Dakota buys an automobile for every fifty-nine persons in the commonwealth, when Nebraska and Kansas have over sixteen thousand cars each, that a great deal of money is tied up in luxuries. In such situation a meager year means more than in a time when a long period of caution has been the rule. Perhaps the farmers will not stop buying cars, for they have become imbued with the idea that the motor serves a large purpose in their lives; but they will watch the expenditures more closely and use greater care in their speculative investments. On the whole, it is not a bad thing for the farmer to be brought at times to a sense of possible lessened income. Like every other business man, he is tempted to follow good fortune to its limit, and take risks that in the end bring reaction. While this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will be recorded as a short crop season, the ultimate output of the farms is so far in excess of what was promised during the weeks of abnormal drought and heat of early summer that the farmer generally feels fairly well satisfied. Higher prices than last spring enable him to make up in a measure for the decreased product, and he will go into winter hopeful. He will spend cautiously and take fewer risks, with the result that he will in the end be strengthened. Trade will doubtless feel the effect, but trade has been slow for several months, and experienced students of business conditions believe that, on the whole, so far as the farmer's influence is concerned, it will be equal to that of one year ago. Compared, moreover, with the unrest in European lands the industrial uncertainty in this country seems mild.

THE NATIONAL PARKS: A CONFERENCE

An evidence that there is proceeding a thoughtful attempt to promote efficiency in government is found in the National Park Conference recently held at the instance and under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Interior. To this Conference, held in the Yellowstone National Park, were invited not only the superintendents of the National parks, but all other government officials having any relation to the Nation's pleasure-grounds, the various concessionaires operating in the parks, principal officials of the railways that reach the parks, and, as representing organized effort to promote park efficiency, the President of the American Civic Association. Secretary Fisher had before him, therefore, experts upon the varied relations of the parks. The Forester, the Chief Geographer, the Land Office official who handles some of the National monuments, an entomological authority who had made a special study of insects that attack trees, and the army officers who act as superintendents, presented their views before the Conference. There was free and open discussion, with the asking of pertinent questions by the Secretary. The holding of such a conference of officials, those commercially interested, and a civic authority, is as unique in government practice as it is admirable in any practice.

THE NATIONAL PARKS: THE FACTS

The Conference developed an astonishing situation in respect to our National parks. It appeared that while we have thirteen National parks and some twenty-eight National "monuments" (the latter including, for instance, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado), authority over them is somewhat vaguely exercised by the War, Agriculture, and Interior Departments, sometimes in conflict. No official in any department is definitely charged with the control and management of the nearly six million acres set aside either for pleasure or scientific interest. No uniform policy of improvement, or of control of concessions, exists; and funds for improvement and maintenance are incidental and pitifully meager. No skilled landscape engineering advice, such as that almost universally availed of by a city of even a hundred thousand population for the logical development of its parks, has ever been used for the good of the Nation's parks, which, as Secretary Fisher expressed it, had, Topsy-like, "just growed." Under shifting army superintendence, engineering, and policing there is no secure continuity of administration; and in the case of the monuments, particularly those under the Forest Service, very little administration or supervision of any kind. Although it was shown that the Government yet controls, unappropriated and unreserved, over seven hundred million acres of land in twenty-six States, there is no intelligent policy of selecting such areas as should be reserved for the Nation's park needs. The use and effect of ordinary means of publicity through a press agent, who has to be carried by the Interior Department as a "supervisor of publications," was shown to have been most favorable upon park visits.

THE NATIONAL PARKS: CONCLUSIONS

As this Conference was entirely unofficial, no formal action could be taken. Certain conclusions were developed, however, without action. The absolute and immediate necessity for the creation of a Federal Park Bureau, to be placed in control of all the parks, monuments, and public grounds belonging to the Federal Government, was conceded.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It is in point to note that, at the instance and with the approval of the American Civic Association, Secretary Fisher's predecessor, Mr. Ballinger, had offered during the last session of the Sixtieth Congress a carefully drawn bill creating such a department. Uniformity and fairness in respect to small park concessions that are now controlled by the Interior Department are certain to come, even before the creation of a bureau. The advisability of such a rearrangement of bureaus as would bring the Forest Service, now controlling the Nation's wood lots, under the Interior Department which holds title to them, was forcibly brought out by Secretary Fisher, with the concurrence of Forester Graves. The important railway officials present promised hearty co-operation in the development of low-rate transportation to the parks. Other conclusions lead to the feeling that Secretary Fisher has done a signal service to the United States in bringing about this Conference.

STOLYPIN'S CAREER

Last week The Outlook reported briefly the attack on the Russian Premier. In greater detail, the facts are that on the evening of Thursday, September 15, a third attempt was made in the city of Kiev to assassinate him. The Czar and his family, with a number of high officials from St. Petersburg, including the Ministers of War and Finance, had stopped in Kiev on their way to the Crimea, and in their honor there was given in the Municipal Theater a gala performance of the opera and ballet entitled "Czar Soltan." About half-past eleven, just after the curtain had fallen at the close of the second act, a young man in evening dress walked down the central aisle to the front orchestra seats, where Stolypin stood talking with a number of friends, and, drawing a revolver from his coat pocket, fired twice at the Premier from a distance of only two or three paces. Both shots took effect, one bullet shattering the victim's arm, while the other pierced his body near the heart. The wounded man did not immediately fall, but, summoning all his strength, turned toward the Imperial box, where the Czar was sitting with his children, and made the sign of the cross in the air. The Czar sprang to his feet, and, with the intention perhaps of preventing a panic, ordered the orchestra to play the national anthem. The assassin, in the excitement and confusion, walked away in the direction of one of the exits; but he was seized by the crowd, thrown to the floor, kicked, trampled upon, and beaten nearly to death before the police could rescue him. He gave his name as Bogroff. Stolypin was taken to the Makofski Sanitarium, where he was attended by Professor Rein and a number of other surgeons who were immediately summoned, and there he died on Monday of last week.

This third attempt to assassinate the Premier was successful. In 1903, while he was Governor of Saratof, four or five shots were fired at him in one of the streets of Atkarsk; and on August 25, 1906, a bomb was exploded in his country house on Aptekerski Island, near St. Petersburg, while he was giving an afternoon reception. From this latter attempt at assassination he himself escaped uninjured, but two of his children were hurt and more than fifty of his attendants or guests were seriously wounded or killed outright. This second attempt at assassination was planned and executed by a "fighting group" of the Social Revolutionary party who called themselves "Maximalists;" but the party, as a whole, denounced the crime and disclaimed responsibility. Whether the shooting in Kiev was an act of private vengeance or an attempt to carry out a predetermined policy of political terrorism does not yet appear. Many of the recent assassinations in Russia, such as the shooting of the governor of the Vologda prison (also in a theater) last fall, and likewise the killing of the governor of the Gorni Zerentui prison, were acts of private vengeance. The victims in these cases had ordered the flogging of political convicts with whips, and the assassins were relatives or friends of the men flogged. Whatever may have been the motives of the man who shot Stolypin in Kiev, the view that will be taken of his crime by the Russian Liberals, and by thoughtful men generally throughout the world, is that which was expressed by a distinguished leader of the Constitutional Democratic party in Russia five years ago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Just after the explosion of the bomb in Stolypin's country house in August, 1906, Professor Maxim Kovalevski published in the "Strana," of St. Petersburg, a signed article entitled a "A Frank Explanation," in which he said:

"The progressive thought of the civilized world condemns every sort of illegal violence, from the lynching of a Negro by a mob of white men to the throwing of a bomb at the chief officer of a reactionary administration. If we wish to gain the approval and sympathy of the best and most influential part of mankind, we must discard forever such means of fighting injustice as secret or open assassination."

Then, addressing the bureaucratic officials, he added:

"What you call 'sedition' can never be extirpated by means of exile and capital punishment. You will get rid of it only when you so act as to inspire men with faith in a happier future, and with a feeling of gratitude toward those who are preparing such a future."

There may be different opinions with regard to the policy of Stolypin as a statesman, but there can be only one with regard to his distinguishing characteristics as a man. He was bold, aggressive, courageous, strong, and, when necessary or expedient, ruthless. He never showed a weak or compromising spirit; never hesitated to assume responsibility; and never permitted sympathetic or merciful considerations to modify or restrain his severity in dealing with the revolutionary movement. He assumed the direction of affairs at a time when autocracy was fighting for its life, and when, from the Czar's point of view, the country was drifting into a state of anarchy. He took up the gage of battle with courage, resolution, and unshakable self-confidence, and fought the enemies of the existing Government with every weapon that he could seize and wield, without regard to considerations of legality or fairness. When he found that the first Duma could neither be controlled nor intimidated, he dissolved it. When the second Duma proved to be even more intractable than the first, he dissolved that also, and arrested fifty or sixty of its members on the charge of high treason. When it became apparent that a subservient Duma could not be had under the existing election laws, on account of the liberal aspirations of the people, he persuaded the Czar to violate the provisions of the so-called Constitution of May 8, 1906, and to promulgate by ukase election laws that practically disfranchised nine-tenths of the adult male population. In order to carry on more successfully the fight with the revolutionists and terrorists, he extended the provisions of martial law to more than three-fourths of the country; gave governors of provinces the right to enact laws, at their own discretion, to meet local emergencies; created military field courts to try and hang military offenders by summary process; arrested and exiled thousands of political suspects without process of any kind; and crushed "sedition" with a merciless heart and an iron hand. In defeating the revolutionary movement that culminated in the assassination of Alexander II the Government put to death only sixty-six political offenders in ten years (1876–1885). Under the administration of Stolypin it was found necessary or expedient to hang three thousand and fifteen political offenders in five years (1906–1910). During the same period the population of Russian prisons, according to the figures of the Ministry of Justice, increased from 85,184 to more than 180,000. Hundreds of newspapers were suppressed by administrative order; hundreds of editors were exiled or imprisoned; and thousands of libraries, educational societies, trade unions, consumers' leagues, and social organizations of all kinds and in all parts of the Empire were permanently closed, for the alleged reason that their "tendency" was "pernicious." In every field of Russian life the policy of reaction and repression was pursued as relentlessly as it had been under the generally hated administration of Minister Plehve. General Kuropatkin, in his recently published history of the Russo-Japanese War, has characterized the administrative policy of Nicholas I as follows: "The national movement toward greater personal freedom, initiated by Alexander I after the Napoleonic wars, had now been replaced by an administration which paralyzed every activity or impulse

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

toward initiative throughout the country, and acted like a blight on every class of the population, civil as well as military." This criticism is a just one, and it applies with equal force to the administration of Stolypin. The latter's policy of repression has succeeded—the revolutionary movement has been crushed and the discontented population has been terrorized into submission; but every social activity has been paralyzed, and administrative oppression has indeed "acted like a blight on every class of the population." At the beginning of his official term Stolypin declared his policy to be "pacification with progressive reform;" but he stopped short at pacification, and, instead of initiating progressive reforms, went back to the administrative methods of Dmitri Tolstoy and Plehve. The activity of the revolutionists long ago ceased, but the country is still waiting for the freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and inviolability of personal rights which were promised in the Imperial manifesto of October 30, 1905. The Prime Minister did not find it possible even to dispense with martial law, although some parts of the Empire, including St. Petersburg, have been governed by that means since August, 1881. Military courts still pronounce death sentences in civil and political cases, and provincial governors still enact laws at their discretion and exile without trial persons who make themselves politically obnoxious.

Such a policy as that here outlined cannot be relentlessly pursued without inflicting infinite suffering upon a multitude of people, and without exciting a feeling of deadly hatred in tens of thousands of hearts. People who are deeply wronged, and who have no means of securing justice, will often resort at last to illegal violence, and a despotic and reactionary Prime Minister always stands in peril of assassination.

Stolypin's personal integrity has never been questioned, and his private character has commanded the admiration of many ardent friends. A. I. Gutchkof, leader of the Octobrists and former President of the Third Duma, said in a speech to his party associates in October, 1909: "I have just been reading the recently published collection of Stolypin's speeches, and have realized for the first time what a drama his life has been. From the Governorship of Saratof he has risen to the second place in the Empire. He is not an Octobrist, but that does not prevent me from saying that a more noble, talented, knightly honorable, and manly statesman Russia has never seen." The drama of Stolypin's life has turned to tragedy in the third act, but whether his removal by death from the scene of his political activity will be advantageous or disastrous to the cause of freedom in Russia no one can yet predict.

COMMERCIAL MURDER

Automobile racing in the United States has degenerated into a means for satisfying thirst for blood on the part of the spectators, and thirst for money on the part of the promoters.

At Syracuse, New York, on September 16, a racing automobile swerved from the track and plowed a path through the crowd. Ten people were killed. This is but the latest of such outrages. To call them accidents is to mock the truth. Before Syracuse had usurped the place, Indianapolis had probably the most prominent position in the rivalry for this form of slaughter.

That bloodshed and homicide are accounted among the attractive features of such races can be shown by the method of advertising. What can Americans say of the bull-fights of Spain or the gladiatorial contests of ancient Rome, when an automobile race is advertised as follows:

> SHAKING DICE WITH DEATH
> 20 DARE DEVIL DRIVERS
> IN THRILLING SPEED DUELS
> THE FIELD vs. DEATH—WHICH WILL WIN?

and when bulletins such as the following appear:

> 6:40 P.M. car No. 4 ran into car No. 7
> Two men HURT
> Come out to see the SPILL

It is hypocrisy to call the ghastly results of such races "accidents." They are "features," "drawing cards." Those who are killed or crippled are the victims of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

human sacrifice to the twin gods, blood-lust and money-lust.

This is not the view of those who deprecate healthful, robust sport, but of those who can distinguish between what is robust and what is to the last degree brutal and murderous. The monthly magazine "Popular Mechanics" publishes in its issue for September an article on this subject by one of the most skillful and daring automobile racing drivers, Barney Oldfield. We wish that his article might be read by all automobile manufacturers and all legislators. Let him speak for himself:

The Game is Not Worth the Candle

It has taken ten years to prove this. . . . It has been a decade replete with black headlines and black mourning.

. . . . . .

I was never famous until I went through the fence at St. Louis and killed two spectators. Promoters fell over one another to sign me up.

. . . . . .

It is the call of the Roman arena, of the Spanish bull-ring. It is no more a sport than a hanging is sport. It used to be called "instructive," "developing," "useful," but that day is long past.

. . . . . .

In the recent race at Indianapolis, where the crowd's lust was satisfied by a black tangle of shattered men and machines, nine-tenths of the entries were made against the desires of the manufacturers.

. . . . . .

The simple fact is that automobile racing has ceased to have a business end, and has become a mere game, an entertainment in which business has little part.

. . . . . .

No, if automobile racing is to be perpetuated, it must be through the interest of the public. How large is this interest? Immense; but so was the interest in cock-fighting, in bull-baiting, in prize-fights, in gladiatorial contests. So it is yet in the Mexican bull-fight, where in sport's name they kill cattle instead of human beings. All of these have passed or are passing. Modern humanity will not permit them. The morbid cry for blood still lives in a few, but the many cry for mercy.

. . . . . .

Speed madness is one thing; blood madness is another.

. . . . . .

The American grows sentimental about killing cattle; the Mexican prefers cattle to human beings. It is merely a matter of taste.

. . . . . .

I never realized my foolishness on any of these occasions until I was in the hospital with the doctors standing around and the nurses looking serious.

. . . . . .

While the body of Basle still lay beside his machine, women tried to cut off pieces of his clothing as a souvenir. . . . On the day after Basle's death ten thousand persons fought for front seats at the track.

. . . . . .

Many of the newspapers have even ceased to treat track racing as a sport. Reports of the big races are placed on the front page, under a "scare," with lists of the dead and injured for the year printed in heavy type at the head of the column.

. . . . . .

Manufacturers know that frequent death reports do not help their business.

. . . . . .

The fault is in one place. It lies with the sanction-granting association.

. . . . . .

The dignity of motor racing is gone. . . . It has ceased to be racing, and has become merely a morbid and unelevating spectacle. It is run for money alone. Its profits are blood money.

The latest horror of this sort—that at Syracuse—should call the attention, not only of the people generally, but especially of public men everywhere, to the importance not merely of avoiding anything that appears like an approval of this commercial appeal to the appetite for the horrifying, but also of taking every opportunity to reprehend it.

It is time that the American people should make it plain that they are not willing to let a crowd here and there, however numerous, have its savage way at the cost of the Nation's reputation. If this pandering to bloodthirstiness cannot be stopped by public opinion, it should be stopped by law.

THE GLORY OF CLEMENTINA

Among the novels of the past five years no books have more consistently produced an effect at once certain, satisfactory, and delightful than those of William J. Locke. The latest addition to his shelf—which now holds five volumes (to take account only of his best work) full of life and laughter and the love not only of man for woman but of man for man and for humanity—is "The Glory of Clementina." We should be inclined to call it the best of the quintet if memories of "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," and "The Beloved

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vagabond," and "Septimus," and "Simon the Jester" did not make a call upon our loyalty—let us say, then, Clementina, first among her peers. And first because last; for we surmise that the perfect Lockeite will always esteem best that occupant of the shelf which he has last read.

This is the first of the group in which Mr. Locke has given a woman the title rôle. But even here the title tells only half the truth, for the leading place is shared with a man. Clementina without Quixtus would not be so glorious by half. This was to be expected, for Mr. Locke's best work is in his men. In five books he has created a blood brotherhood of five—various in outward circumstances and the accidents of fortune, but one in spirit. They are gentle, philosophic, chivalrous, vagabonds from the conventions of the world they live in. One and all they avoid the humdrum responsibilities which a stereotyped society imposes on present-day sons of men; and, one and all, when crises come they rise to the heights. They are of the tribe of Quixote, great souls presenting to the eyes of a weary world the guise of amiable lunatics.

The quality of this little band of heroes is nowhere better summed up than in the crucial moment in the life of Septimus Dix. Septimus is a lovable, absent-minded, erratic Greatheart of a simpleton astray in an alien world. Incidentally, and by a queer twist of fate, he is a great inventor of rapid-fire guns. He is in love with a splendid woman as a mortal might love a goddess. He has just conceived the inspiration of marrying the sister of his goddess in order to protect her from the impending penalties of too great faith in an unworthy man. We cannot forbear to quote the passage following his revelation to the girl of his inspiration:

> Emmy passed her hands across her eyes. She was somewhat dazed.
>
> "You would give me your name—and shield me—just like that!" Her voice quavered.
>
> "It isn't much to give. It's so short," he remarked, absently. "I've always thought it such a silly name."
>
> "You would tie yourself for life to a girl who has disgraced herself, just for the sake of shielding her?"
>
> "Why, it's done every day," said Septimus.
>
> "It is! Oh God! You poor innocent!" And she broke down again.

There you have the type.

Another example of it is Dr. Quixtus, in the book before us. Shaken out of the placid course of his life of archæological research and unobtrusive philanthropy by a series of events which convince him that all men are compounded of baseness, treachery, and cruelty, he deliberately sets out on what he proposes to make a career of deviltry incarnate. "The long, exultant years in front of him would be spent in deeds of shame and crime and unprecedented wickedness." He seeks expert guidance from three rascals whom he has systematically befriended in the past until he has felt the sting of their ingratitude.

His efforts at wickedness are sincere—though perhaps a trifle fantastic—but futile. He has the Midas touch, which turns everything he touches to good. He is a slave to the rare instincts of his generous nature. His career of evil becomes a progress of beneficence. He is a worthy companion of Septimus, and Marcus, and Paragot the Beloved Vagabond, and Simon the Jester.

Clementina, we must confess, does not run quite so true to type as do Locke's men. In Clementina he has surpassed himself. His other women have been rather foils for his—and their—heroes than heroines in their own right. His men are lovable, his women at best not unlovable. But Clementina shines with a glory all her own. She is an admirable foil for Quixtus, but he is no less admirable a foil for her. To lose either would be a calamity.

The comment, if it is not a criticism, has been made that Locke's stories are impossible. It is quite true, the chilly, flavorless element of possibility is wanting; but something much finer takes its place. It is quite true that people and events like this do not happen; but they ought to. We admit that this every-day world does not look to us as he paints it, but, as Whistler suggested to the young artist who made the same complaint of a landscape, don't we wish it did!

Mr. Locke does not bother himself about reality, he is concerned only with truth. He is a rare humorist, who reveals

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the inner heart of things by twisting their outward semblances into unexpected and sometimes fantastic forms. He is an optimist, not because he is blind to the evil in the world, but because he sees so much that is good and sees it so desirable. He has the fine gift of making virtue attractive, which is so much more worth while than making vice hideous. Lastly, he is a born story-teller and a master of the art of expression.

OUR CHAMBER OF HORRORS

There is usually a chamber of horrors connected with the various collections of the effigies of people more or less distinguished and interesting to the public; but the visitor is not compelled to see it. He may, if he chooses, look at the hideous group of criminals and degenerates who have achieved originality in crime and are invested with morbid interest; but he may also pass the door and go his way and keep his memory clean.

During the past summer, however, a great number of daily newspapers have fairly driven their readers into the chamber of horrors by their ingenuity in the phrasing of headlines and the prominence and space they have given to the reporting of bloody details of murders and lynchings, shocking incidents, and hideous violations of the habits of civilized society. Foreigners may be pardoned for thinking the whole country a chamber of horrors and Americans a race of moral degenerates who have yet to learn the rudiments of civilization. It is idle to protest against the injustice of some foreign opinion while the sensational newspapers and many respectable journals as well devote more space to crime than to virtue and courage and honor, report at length the views of criminals and harlots, and invest lawbreakers with the interest and importance of great public figures.

During the early part of the season several of the leading New York dailies spread before their readers day after day column reports of the doings and talk of a man and two women complicated with a bundle of letters. Neither the persons in the cheap drama nor the letters were of the slightest public interest, but if any one will take the trouble to measure the space given to these people and their silly letters, he will find that it was greater than the space devoted to the portrayal of the powerful and significant figure of Stolypin.

In the early summer there was a hideous murder of a young wife and mother on a road in Virginia. Her husband, who was driving with her in the motor, was arrested, tried with a promptness and dignity that invested the old-fashioned Virginia courthouse with all the majesty of law when law and justice are one and the same, and condemned to die on a certain day next month. In the bloody details of the crime there was a feast of horrors, but to its brutality was added a cheap intrigue with a young girl. The story was so offensive that it ought to have been reported in bare outline; it was treated as an event of international importance, on a level with Reciprocity and Arbitration. The girl was not only exploited by many newspapers, but it was seriously proposed to put her and her paramour, in case of his acquittal, on the vaudeville stage, and to present her to the public in a series of films in the picture shows. These proposals, however, shocked even the patrons of the chamber of horrors.

Newport, one of the most beautiful places in the country, and since the beginning of its history the home of many people of the highest dignity of life and breeding, has come in for the usual advertising of those lawless members of the community who have made its name a popular synonym for vulgarity and contributed generously to the fund for the campaign to overthrow the existing social order. The elopement of a young woman of wealth with a chauffeur was a matter of no consequence to the public, but the space given to the movements of the eloping pair was ridiculous; and the reporting of the opinions of the young woman was journalism of an infantile quality.

But there is no class of journalistic heroes and heroines to whom the center of the stage is surrendered with such enthusiasm as the "affinities." One can imagine the disgust with which Goethe would regard the deluded mortals who have fallen into this ancient trap of the devil. From time to time these unhappy "affini-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ties," the ending of whose brief drama is monotonously miserable, take the center of the journalistic stage and present their views of the marriage relation to the public as seriously as if they were leaders in the war for the emancipation of humanity, and not blind guides who had fallen into a pit. Readers of many newspapers during the past summer have had occasion to ask more than once the question, "Does the breaking of the seventh commandment qualify a woman to become a teacher of manners and morals?"

Colonel Astor's marriage to a very young woman has been so widely reported that it would be an affectation to suppress his name in referring to it. He is a man of middle age, great wealth, and a member of a well-known New York family. When a man in his position marries a very young woman, there is always more or less comment. These facts would not justify publicity, but the fact that, after a divorce granted to his wife, and forbidding his remarriage, Colonel Astor has made a second marriage, is a matter of public concern. The integrity of the family, as a foundation of society, depends upon the moral sense of the community; and those who endanger the integrity of the family should be made to feel that their defiance of the moral sense of the community is costly. Society is ready enough to make those who have defied its conventions feel its displeasure. Society also should be equally ready to penalize those who disregard its moral sense. The young woman who, following her own inclination, marries one who is considered beneath her in station is made to suffer; for society is sensitive with regard to what it considers as appropriate. If society were equally sensitive as to what is right and decent, it would repudiate the young woman who allows herself to be captured by a man whom the court has divorced from his wife and has declared to be unfit to marry again. And if the young woman deserves blame, still more do those who are responsible for her, and still more does the man, who through her doubles his own offense, deserve to bear the stigma of society. It is a consolation to know that in this case a clergyman was secured to perform the ceremony only after a humiliating search; and that clergymen of many churches have publicly recorded their protest against the marriage, and have condemned the minister who at the end consented to perform a ceremony which, while not itself illegal, involved a defiance of the traditions of the sanctity of the family and the purity of marriage which have been the foundation of society among modern peoples. Such remarriages are far more anarchistic than meetings to protest against all forms of government and bombs thrown by half-crazy fanatics.

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT A FICTION

The National Consumers' League is reported to be advocating the adoption by law of a standard minimum wage. There is nothing absolutely novel in the proposition. A British minimum wage law was adopted in 1909, which provides for the establishment of a trade board with power to fix a minimum wage in four specified industries—tailoring, box-making, lace-making, and chain-making. Any contract for the payment of wages, in violation of such provision, is declared void. Incidentally, it may be remarked that here is not only provision for a minimum wage but also an illustration of "government by commission."

The objection that legislation fixing a minimum wage is a novelty unheard of may therefore be dismissed.

Is it unconstitutional?

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This amendment, the purpose of which was to protect the freedmen from any infringement of their civil rights, was part of the legislation of the period of reconstruction after the Civil War. It was proclaimed July 28, 1868. But it is now contended, even by some eminent authorities, that it prohibits any legislation which interferes with free-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dom of contract; in other words, that freedom of contract is one of those privileges or immunities of citizens of which they cannot be deprived by legislation.

The history of legislation prior to 1868 does not sustain this contention.

Married women and minors are citizens of the United States. Yet the former, prior to the adoption of the enabling acts in different States, had no freedom of contract. Minors have none. According to the census of 1900, the citizens of voting age were twenty-one million out of a total population of seventy-six million. It seems absurd to say that there can be any such thing as an absolute right to contract, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, when we see that, at the outset, only about a quarter of the population possess it at all. The Constitution says nothing about males or females, minors or adults. It contains an absolute guarantee, and if it means that the right freely to contract is a right of which no person can be deprived by the State, it must apply equally to married women and to children.

Moreover, the courts have uniformly held that many contracts were against public policy, and, without any legislation, have held such contracts void. The most notable instance of this is in the case of contracts with common carriers. The Federal courts, and the courts of almost all the States, have uniformly held that a contract between a shipper and a common carrier, by which the carrier is released from liability for damages caused by the negligence of his servants, is against public policy, and void. The importance of giving to the citizen the right to contract freely has repeatedly been urged upon the courts in the discussion of these questions, but the claim has always been rejected. For example, in one case (17 Wallace, 357, at page 379), the Court says: "The carrier and his customer do not stand on a footing of equality. The latter is only one individual in a million. He cannot afford to higgle or stand out and seek redress in the courts. His business will not admit of such a course. He prefers rather to accept any bill of lading or sign any paper the carrier presents, often indeed without knowing what the one or the other contains." This language is repeated in another case (129 U. S. 441).

Again, it is well settled that the freedom of contract between persons who do not stand on an equal footing is very much restricted. The courts scrutinize with great care contracts between a trustee and his beneficiary, between a guardian and his ward, between a lawyer and his client, between a physician and his patient, and are quick to set aside such contracts if undue advantage has been taken of a certain superiority that the relation implies.

Statutes like the English Minimum Wage Act cannot therefore be held to infringe any legal right. In the case of the sweatshop workers it is plain that the employees, to use the language of the Supreme Court, "do not stand on a footing of equality. The latter is only one individual in a million. He cannot afford to higgle or stand out and seek redress in the courts." It certainly is against public policy to permit the continuance of the "sweating system." This was defined by the select committee of the House of Lords, of which Lord Derby was chairman, in 1890, to be "unusually low rates or wages, excessive hours of labor, and unsanitary work-places. When we get any one of these conditions in an exaggerated or extreme form, then we may say that the labor is sweating, and that the unfortunates are working under the sweating system."

It has generally been recognized in this country that it is within the power of the State, acting for the welfare of the family, and indeed, it might be said, for the very existence of the family, to limit the hours of labor for women and children. It has never been disputed that it is within the power of the State to prohibit "unsanitary work-places." It would seem to follow that it is equally within the power of the State to fix a minimum wage. To quote from a little pamphlet by the Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul Seminary, Minnesota: "It is sufficient to say that the State has both the right and the duty to protect its citizens in their right to a decent livelihood. In so doing, it no more exceeds its proper functions than when it legislates for the safety of life and limb or for the physical and moral health of the community."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

With this acute social problem legislation ought to deal. When it is fully presented in all its complexity to the courts, it hardly seems possible that any of them can hold that an amendment drawn and adopted to protect the black freedmen should be used as a weapon to enslave white women and children.

OUR NEIGHBORS, THE ANCIENTS

EDITORIAL BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THIS is a thoroughly delightful book.[1] It contains a dozen chapters, some of them studies of special phases of the life of the ancient Egyptians, and others in the nature of essays on archæology in general and Egyptian archæology in particular. The former are admirable because they combine the virtues of accuracy and charm—two qualities generally deemed mutually inconsistent by archæologists of the straight and narrow sect, who are quite ignorant of the elemental fact that no book they write can be put in the first rank unless it is both truthful and interesting.

The chapter headed "The Misfortunes of Wenamon" is not only of extreme interest, but is most amusing as well, and it could be told as Mr. Weigall tells it only by a man who, in addition to being thoroughly grounded in the skeletal parts of his profession, is also intimately acquainted with the Egyptian of to-day, and moreover possesses the priceless gift of historic imagination. Wenamon was a priest who over three thousand years ago was sent from Egypt to Lebanon to buy cedar wood for the construction of a ceremonial barge. His superior, the High Priest, gave Wenamon a sum of money, a number of letters addressed to Egyptian and Syrian princes, and a particularly sacred little image of Amon-Ra, as a token of the official nature of his embassy. The envoy was a faithful, fussy, self-important, and not very competent Egyptian, whose like abounds at the present day. No sooner did he set sail on a Syrian trading boat than he discovered that he had left his letters behind; and in the first port they put into, a settlement of Sicilian merchant adventurers, under their own king, all his money was stolen from him—a sum equivalent in purchasing value to about fifteen thousand dollars of our money. It is, by the way, exceedingly interesting to find that at that time—centuries before a Greek colony had settled in Sicily, and indeed when the Greek, the Roman, and the Jew, as they are familiar to us historically, were almost as much creatures of the future as the Englishman, Frenchman, and German—the inhabitants of Sicily had already developed a considerable culture, and were sending their sea rovers to form settlements on shores as distant as the Ægean. Wenamon, penniless and letterless, after in vain seeking redress from the Sicilian kinglet, continued his voyage, passing Tyre, and after various adventures reached the sea town at the foot of the hills of Lebanon where he hoped to get the great cedars of his quest. In his report to the High Priest the envoy gives in a couple of lines a picture of a local city king. "I found the Prince," he writes, "sitting in his upper chamber, leaning his back against the window, while the waves of the great Syrian sea beat against the wall below." The further adventures and misadventures of Wenamon must be sought in Mr. Weigall's pages, and any one who reads them will be impressed by the extraordinary touch of human interest and the unconscious humor which mark the story.

One of the Egyptian kings whose life has an especial fascination for Mr. Weigall is the visionary reformer and peace-lover Akhnaton, who, with the best of intentions and in the loftiest spirit, wrought incalculable harm to his native land. Poor Akhnaton! One cannot but feel attracted to him and sorry for him, and yet his career is most interesting because of the warning it ought to convey to the men who do so much harm at the present day by their

[1] The Treasury of Ancient Egypt: Miscellaneous Chapters on Ancient Egyptian History and Archæology. By Arthur E. P. B. Weigall, Inspector-General of Upper Egypt, Department of Antiquities. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

refusal or inability to recognize the grim facts of actual life. Akhnaton hated courtly pretense and detested formalism, and he endeavored to bring not only Egypt but all the world to a knowledge of better things under a single religion to be worshiped everywhere; and he worshiped peace, refused to go to war, and held that war would cease forever if only the simple doctrines of love, truth, and peace could be preached from every temple. If in actual life it were possible—which it is not—to separate the ideal from the real, we would say that this was a noble ideal. In practice it resulted in untold mischief, plunging the country into a series of wars which caused the loss of all her Asiatic dominions, and exciting at home a hatred and contempt which culminated after the King's death in a revolution and the restoration of the old conditions under a succession of strong-handed, cool-headed soldiers and administrators who once more raised Egypt to the height from which the visionary had precipitated her. Like every other nation, Egypt lost not only her greatness but her power of usefulness in the world when she lost the virile fighting virtues for the lack of which no abounding material prosperity, no skill in mechanical industry, no fastidious culture, no sentimental mock humanitarianism, can in any way atone.

Chapters such as these, chapters such as that which tells the "Arabian Nights" story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, are very interesting; and still more so such a chapter as that treating of the temperament of the ancient Egyptians, telling of their love songs, and making us realize, what so very few of us do realize, that lightheartedness was the keynote of the philosophy, the keynote of the lives, of the pleasure-loving ancient people whom we tend to think of only as wrapped in ceaseless thought of death. This is almost as fascinating a chapter as that relating to the misadventures of Wenamon.

But, after all, the best chapters of Mr. Weigall are those in which he preaches the codes which he himself so admirably practices. His doctrine is that archæology should be studied as much as possible in the open; that archæologists, in order to reach the highest point in their profession, should be not merely antiquarians but out-of-door men, and, above all, gifted with that supreme quality of the best type of historian, the quality of seeing the living body through the dry bones, and then making others see it also. In fact, this is just what the archæologist is: a historian. The best archæologist ought to be a man whose books would be as fascinating as Thucydides or Tacitus, Gibbon or Macaulay; as fascinating and as fundamentally truthful as Herodotus himself. His account of the campaigns of Rameses should as far as possible have the charm that we find in de Joinville's story of the campaign which Saint Louis waged against the Saracens in Egypt twenty-five hundred years after the great Egyptian King had warred against the Hittites in Syria. Mr. Weigall makes the most emphatic protest against the doctrine of those learned but unspeakably dreary little men who regard truth and interest as antithetical qualities, and who feel that nothing is accurate unless it is both dry and dull. Mr. Weigall contends that the true archæologist must know stories, if he only has the wit to repeat them, which will thrill the veins of the listeners; for the flags and pennants have not faded from his sight; he has knowledge of the state secrets of kings, he is the intimate spectator of the crowded pageantry of history, and to him the caravan masters of the elder days and the captains of the archers and the spearmen have told their tales of daring and adventure; he has heard the war-cry of vanished hosts, the love song of dead lovers; he has hearkened to the sound of the harp, he has watched armies from forgotten battlements, he has feasted with sultans, and kings have held goblets to his lips; he has watched when Uriah the Hittite was sent to the forefront of the battle.

Only he to whom these things are living realities can make others see them. The man who has such vision has in him the stuff out of which great historians, and therefore great archæologists, are made. Mr. Weigall is right. The archæologist who can give us only musty facts about musty relics no more deserves to rank with the highest of his craft than the industrious delver in Elizabethan archives ranks with Shakespeare and Spenser. The true archæologist must be a historian, able to conjure up the past, able to call

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

before the curtain of the mind the mighty dead as they lived. Says Mr. Weigall: "It is the business of the archæologist to awaken the dead, not to send the living to sleep."

Incidentally we should all be in hearty agreement with what Mr. Weigall says as to the proper function of museums, and with his protest against robbing the great monuments of the past by taking fragments of them to America and Europe. This practice always inflicts tenfold the damage in mutilation that it does good by transplantation. An obelisk should be left in Egypt; it is absurd, it is shockingly inappropriate, to plump down such an obelisk in Paris, New York, or London, where it is utterly out of place and has no reason for its presence. As Mr. Weigall puts it, a museum has three justifications for its existence: it is a proper repository for storing objects which otherwise would be lost or which cannot be safely left in their own countries; it is a proper storehouse for historical documents, being for this purpose a kind of public library, capable of unlimited expansion; and it should be a permanent exhibition for the instruction of the public, for which purpose not original articles, but casts, facsimiles, models, and reproductions of all sorts are necessary. To turn it into a collection of Greek or Egyptian originals which can safely be left in Greece or Egypt is to make it an agent of vandalism.

By the way, Mr. Weigall states an eminently common-sense and much-needed truth as to the proper place for antiquities when he says that there are also only three justifications for the man who surrounds himself with antiquities in a private house: he must do so because they are examples of good workmanship, or because they are beautiful, or because they are endeared to him by family uses. Hideous old things, valued merely because they are old, have no place outside of a museum.

Mr. Weigall's book is exceedingly interesting; it is the work of a thorough scholar, not merely accurate, but truthful with the truth that comes only from insight and broad-minded grasp of essential facts, added to exhaustive study and wide learning; and it teaches certain lessons which it is of capital importance to learn and apply.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE JUDGE

A POLL OF THE PRESS

THE dramatic and epoch-making resolution passed by the Governors in conference at Spring Lake, New Jersey, a fortnight since, calls renewed attention to Judge Walter H. Sanborn's decision last April in the Circuit Court at St. Paul in the Minnesota Railway Rate Case. By that decision it was declared that the States may not burden inter-State commerce by ordering local State rates which would throw inter-State rate schedules out of gear. Where there is conflict, said Judge Sanborn, the State jurisdiction must give way; for, to the extent necessary completely to protect and regulate commerce, but no further, Federal authority as represented by Congress and the courts may affect and regulate intra-State commerce. Hence, where transportation lines are employed in both intra-State and inter-State commerce, the inevitable result would apparently be to establish Federal authority over the whole domain. This was resisted by the Minnesota Attorney-General on behalf of the State. He claimed that, in consequence of Judge Sanborn's decision, the State Railway Commission could not move without consulting the Federal courts. Accordingly, the State immediately filed notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The State side of this case between the States and the United States is summed up by the Philadelphia "Record," as follows:

> Judge Sanborn, whom the Governors of Missouri and Nebraska criticised in particular and most severely, has gone further in the direction indicated than any of his judicial brethren. A couple of years ago he enjoined the enforcement of the Wisconsin grain inspection law, and in effect annulled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it, because it conflicted with the Minnesota law on the same subject. He thus assumed authority to determine which of two State laws should be enforced. . . . The situation is serious enough to justify concerted action by the States. Unquestionably, the Supreme Court is the ultimate authority to pass upon the validity of a State law in conflict with the Federal Constitution. But each and all of the States would be injuriously affected, and their sovereign powers would suffer curtailment in equal degree, if the Minnesota rate case should be affirmed; and they are all entitled to representation on the argument of the appeal.

The Nation's side of the case is thus set forth by another Philadelphia paper, the "Press:"

It is extremely desirable that the measure of apportioning and settling rates for inter-State and intra-State commerce should be thoroughly argued. But on the broad principle that State must yield to Federal regulation there can be no question whatever. Governor Aldrich had the law of a round century against him in urging that the States must be "supreme" over commerce wholly within their borders.

To which the New York "Times" adds:

Nobody has proposed to take away from the States the right to prevent the levying of extortionate traffic rates. It is only when Legislatures have practiced extortion upon the railroads, and have sought to confiscate their property, that the Federal courts have intervened. In such cases the Constitution requires that they should intervene.

As to the attitude of some of the Governors at Spring Lake, the New York "Journal of Commerce" says that—

the Governors in conference at Spring Lake have shown a proper jealousy of the encroachments of the Central Government on the sphere of State jurisdiction. But they have imparted quite an unnecessary amount of heat into the discussion of the question, and they have shown a lamentable absence of good taste and good temper in their strictures on the district and circuit judges of the United States. To assert that it has become a habit for the judges of these courts to invade the province and rights of the sovereign States by "subterfuge, cunning, device, and fallacious reasoning," and to add that the opinions in railroad cases of some of these judges suggest the argument of a lawyer retained for the railroad company, merely affords a somewhat superfluous illustration of the fact that a man may not cease to be a demagogue in becoming the chief executive officer of a State.

As to the form of protest, the New York "Evening Post" comments thus:

Sober second thought by the Governors has led them to seek to correct the first impression made by their plan of going to Washington to instruct the Supreme Court in its duty. In a formal statement issued this morning, Governors Harmon and Hadley, of the committee appointed, refer to an "apparent misunderstanding by some" of the purpose announced, and explain that they "expect to deal only with the legal side of this controversy." In other words, they intend simply to appear in court only as counsel in the case, or to "ask leave to present to the Court a brief in argument."

To which the Columbia (S. C.) "State" adds that—

Whatever the result of the protest against the alleged invasion of State rights, the appearance of a committee of Governors acting for the Governors of more than half the States is the most striking and dramatic affirmation of State rights that the country has seen in many a long year. That it is peaceful and respectful takes nothing from its impressiveness, and scarcely forbids its comparison with those rough State right assertions of half a century ago.

But the New York "Globe" does so compare it, under the caption "Warmed-over Calhounism:"

And what is the thing in behalf of which the Governors strike at the courts? It is the proposition that each State shall judge for itself what laws it shall pass and what railroad rates it shall control. This is Calhounism. It contradicts the adjudication of Appomattox that this Nation is an indissoluble union of indestructible States, and that the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court alone, is to determine the limits of State and Federal authority.

Even if the form of protest be right, will it do any good? Yes, say some papers. For instance, the Jersey City "Journal:"

Whether the protest is in proper form or not is not at present material. The effect of the protest is the great matter. It will crystallize public opinion. It may be that some form of procedure by which the States could have become co-complainants might have been more regular, but possibly no more effective.

No, say other papers. The Indianapolis "News" says:

Believing as we do in the principle of State's right, we are yet unable to see any possible good that can come from the protest.

The Pittsburgh "Gazette" thinks that—

If the Supreme court is to be swerved in its judgments ever so little by such instrumentalities, then we may as well have the recall of all judges at once, and let the people campaign for the kind of decisions they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

want, as they do now for ordinary elective offices.

The Schenectady "Star" declares:

The action of twenty-four of the Governors of the various States in attendance at the Governors' Conference at Spring Lake, New Jersey, in uniting in a protest to the United States Supreme Court against what they consider an invasion of State rights by Federal courts, is a precedent in our history, and a bad prececent. . . . The course of the Governors is to be regretted. It will help add to the lack of confidence in the courts already created by radical agitators.

The personnel of the committee appointed by the Governors has naturally attracted attention because it consists of a Radical, a Liberal, and a Conservative. Governor Aldrich, of Nebraska, is the Radical, and the fact that Governor Harmon, the Conservative, fell into line has been thought to be evidence of surprising radicalism on Judge Harmon's part and possibly of a desire to "play politics" in view of the approaching Presidential election. Indeed, the New York "Mail" says that "the novelty, not to say the audacity, of this project is so pronounced that one may be pardoned for wondering whether it is brought forward at this time as a serious measure of public policy or as an artifice to further the political interests of individuals." It does not appear to the Brooklyn (New York) "Times," however, that party politics influenced the appointment of the committee:

On the committee of three, Harmon, of Ohio, is the only Democrat. The other two, Hadley, of Missouri, and Aldrich, of Nebraska, are aggressive Republicans. The fame, the importance of the three, isn't due entirely to the fact that they are Governors of great States; each, prior to receiving gubernatorial honors, had made an excellent record. While Attorney-General of Missouri, Hadley proved to be a most successful prosecutor of trusts and illegal combinations. Perhaps no official in the country has done more in the way of breaking up unfair restraints of trade. Harmon once was Attorney-General of the United States; as a practicing attorney he has handled big cases for and against railroads; to-day he is said to have the best show of receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Aldrich, in Bryan's own State, beat the combined forces of Bryanism.

The New York "Tribune" adds:

Mr. Harmon probably realized better than his Western allies the political and economic significance of the protest against a subordination of State rights in a case in which State and Federal rights have clashed. The Governor of Ohio has always been an old-fashioned advocate of old-fashioned doctrines of State sovereignty.

LOVE AND FAME

BY HAMILTON W. MABIE

THE legend over the fireplace of a solitary old Scotchman who had suffered much at the hands of the village gossips, "They have been telling, they are telling, let them tell," was a concise way of saying that a man's house is his castle and when the gates are bolted the world may go hang! This is the beginning of a quiet life, but it is only the beginning; indifference to the neighborhood chatter brings peace of mind, but does not fill up the measure of happiness. There is another fireplace legend which celebrates old friends, old books, old wood, and old wine; and the word old is of the essence of the maxim; it means familiarity, ancient use, ripeness, what may be called slippered ease of acquaintance.

Between old friends there are no formalities; the introductions were made so long ago that they have been forgotten; there is no wasting of time on preliminaries, no filling in of the background of fact before the question is stated. Your friend has already read the latest chapter in the serial story of your life, and is ready to go on with the freshest incident, the newest turn of tragedy or comedy. And this is the charm of old books; we know all about them; we don't have to read them to understand and love them, any more than we have to explain matters to an old friend. Long ago we got

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through with those preliminaries that postpone intimacy, and for many a year the acquaintance has gone on ripening like the fortunate fruit that hangs on the southern wall of an English garden in an old romance. There is a vein of romance running through the friendship of which even in our wisest and most judicial years we are not ashamed. On the contrary, we rather pride ourselves on it; and, if we hear younger readers speak patronizingly of an old friend on the shelves as old-fashioned, we are secretly glad that our reading youth fell in an age of more generous ideals of life and a more exacting practice of the art of writing English.

Mr. Lang has been saying sharp things about Dickens for years past, and occasionally he has said a true thing; but is anybody who read "A Tale of Two Cities" or "Our Mutual Friend" in his youth disturbed by reports of spots on this particular sun? There is light enough left to keep many old places within a luminous circle of memory. Dickens was at times smitten with sentimentality, and at times he made good fellowship a little too intrusive and noisy; but after "Dombey and Son" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" have been put on the upper shelf, what a long line of titles still shines on the shelves that are within reach!

Mr. Howells has been often impatient with Thackeray, and has protested against his prolixity and his habit of explaining what his people are doing at the different stages in their careers, and has gone so far as to intimate that fiction is much better written to-day than it was in the brave days of Barry Lyndon and Arthur Pendennis; and the suspicion has gone abroad that Mr. Howells is of opinion that Mr. James writes better fiction than did Thackeray. Now, Mr. Howells is one of the writers of the day whom everybody loves and who has written so long that his early books have joined the company of our old friends; and it must be added, in the frankness of old and enduring affection, that there are stories of Mr. Howells's which have already climbed to the top shelf. Of course there are prolix passages in Thackeray's novels; but there is this curious fact about them—you don't skip them. And there are so many superb passages that you forget the occasional loiterings by the way. Would you take the risk of changing your old friend if you could? Are not his faults a part of him?

Mr. Shaw has discovered the flaws in Shakespeare's art, and has simultaneously discovered the excellences of his own art. Shakespeare has been beyond the reach of criticism almost four centuries, and an army of people are reading "The Winter's Tale" with joy in their hearts, although it is one of the most loosely constructed and improbable dramatic stories in literature. It happens, however, to overflow with poetry, with human kindness, with a beautiful tenderness of imagination. Anybody can see its faults, but only those who have the sense of the poetry of things can enjoy it. The fact about Shakespeare seems to be that nobody cares much about his faults because everybody loves him.

And about Mr. Shaw: people are beginning to say that he has only one manner, that everybody knows what he is going to say; and the other day a daring critic called him dull! This is fatal, for if Mr. Shaw is not entertaining, he is lost. For people do not love him; he has not that capital to draw on. People admire his extraordinary cleverness, and until lately they have been entertained by his wit, but they do not love him. Of course love is the last thing he thinks he wants. But he is mistaken; love is a large part of lasting reputation; it has a great place in what is called fame; it is a skillful weaver of the laurel crown.

For love, which is lightly regarded by the cynics and skeptics and worldly-wise, is not an unregulated passion of the sort which brings joy to the emancipated female novelist and gives her the sense of being very audacious when she is only a bit vulgar; nor is it the quick, shallow emotionalism which is stirred by a faint puff of wind: it is the response of the whole nature of a reader to integrity of fact and beauty of form; in a word, to life and art in the book he loves. Cleverness interests and amuses him; depth and reach of thought and greatness of style fill him with admiration; he finds keen intellectual pleasure in the sharpness of satire and the bitter edge of irony. There are many things which he admires

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and enjoys; but there are few things which he loves. Mr. Shaw is often very entertaining, especially when he is making fun of himself; but no warmer feeling flows toward him. One reads Bacon in evening dress, so to speak, and feels himself in the presence of a master at an organ recital. But one loves Shakespeare; that is perhaps the decisive fact about the authorship of the plays.

In the notable group of men whose talk rose and fell and broke like a restless sea about Dr. Johnson, Burke was the most splendid figure; everybody has the greatest admiration for him. But it is the absurd Irishman who played his way across France with his flute to whom our hearts go out. Goldsmith was impecunious; he never had any regularity of any kind; he was a double-dyed bohemian; but we all love him. It is utterly illogical, but love is as indifferent to logic as to bolts and bars. We give people our confidence, our admiration, our votes; we cannot give them our love because we cannot direct it; it goes from us whether we will or no. The fact is that love, being a vital force evoked by vital forces, laughs at our little mechanical schemes of merit and demerit, our artificial systems of worthiness and unworthiness. We have the greatest respect for Southey, a noble gentleman in his tireless industry and his patient repairing of the breaches of duty made by more brilliant men; but we do not love him. We love Charles Lamb, who was so full of human frailties that there was nothing else in him—except human tenderness and brotherly devotion and genius! The contour of Southey's character was beautifully regular, and poor Lamb was all out of drawing; but it isn't the harmonious line that evokes love; it is the vital, breathing, passionate heart. The critics who have never studied in the school of Goethe are always looking for faultlessness; men and women, on the other hand, are always eager for life.

Some very striking portraits taken by an Englishwoman who was an amateur were once shown to a popular photographer. He examined them with care, and then said, in a tone of authority, "They are all out of focus." "Yes," was the quick and decisive reply, "and if you could get out of focus you would make your fortune." If life were a matter of present perfection, the perfect contour would be the utmost reach of art; but, life being chiefly a turbulent and exciting childhood, the power and charm of it lie in hints of wealth only half used, in instincts and qualities that flame into genius but do not bear as yet the full discipline of art. When people talk about perfect children, they usually mean well-behaved little men and women; as a matter of fact, a perfect child is a splendidly spontaneous and irregular little person whose impulsiveness and occasional lawlessness give promise of rare wealth of nature.

In a manufactured thing perfection lies in completeness; but when it comes to living things, perfection resides in imperfection. It is the appeal of this wealth of human sympathy, and of the knowledge of life to which it alone has the key, of the sense of the pathos of things, of the feeling of kinship which compasses all conditions and interprets all experiences, of the humor which is neighbor to tears, and the irony which is the protest of a tender heart against the pressure of the tragedy of life, which evokes our love; and love is, for this reason, a wise, penetrating, and almost infallible critic. There are books which lie outside its province. "The Satires of Juvenal," for instance, are not lovable, nor are "The Letters of Junius." Franklin's "Autobiography," which is one of the real books in American literature, does not appeal to our affection; nor do the chapters in the "Federalist," which contains a body of public discussions of the first order. It is easy to recall many books which nobody loves but which hold their places secure against envious time. When it comes, however, to the books that take soundings in the deepest waters of life and have to do with its creative forces and with the mysterious heart of it, then love becomes the judge of highest authority, the arbiter of fame.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FATHER OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

FOR a good while before the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its fateful decision in the Standard Oil Case, the probabilities of the situation had been actively canvassed in the press and at public gatherings. Wall Street had become quiet as a graveyard, uncertain whether half the stock list might not be wiped out after a little; manufacturers everywhere were trying to reduce their business to the most conservative basis, not knowing how soon they might be crippled past the possibility of carrying out their contracts. On the other hand, the grand army of agitators to whom Wall Street is a perennial nightmare and every producing corporation a scarecrow, were bemoaning in advance the timidity of the Court and the inadequacy of the Anti-Trust Law. Even the large class of sober citizens who have no speculative stakes at hazard, and whose only interest in corporations is an occasional legitimate investment in one, were more or less disturbed in mind, realizing that innocent and guilty alike would suffer from any widespread damage to trade which might follow a narrow or warped interpretation. A crisis was approaching for which the country had been waiting ever since the enactment of the law, when it should be put to its great test, and the highest tribunal in the land should say the word by which the trust of trusts must stand or fall. In that interval of more than twenty years, every man of note who had had a share in the passage of the Act through either house of Congress had disappeared from public life; Sherman, whose name accident had attached to it, and Hoar, who in his old age had thoughtlessly claimed credit for it, were dead.

But there was one person who watched the tumult with a serene spirit. He was not afraid of the Court, for he knew it; he was not afraid for the law, for he drew it. This was ex-Senator George F. Edmunds.

The anti-trust agitation in the United States passed its thirtieth birthday last spring. In March, 1881, while muck-raking as a skilled trade was still undreamed of, and before the news-stands overflowed with cheap periodicals, a magazine of the strictest literary sect, famed for its staid antecedents and serious ideals, spread before its readers the "Story of a Great Monopoly," by Henry D. Lloyd. It was a call to the American people to resist the aggressions of the most powerful industrial combination of the period, the Standard Oil Company. Its extraordinary length of more than seventeen pages challenged general notice; its method of marshaling its facts and figures showed that its author had entered upon his task in no freakish spirit; and its unsparing revelation of the means whereby the oil trust had been built up on the wreckage of independent concerns left nothing to guesswork. Every newspaper in the country took up the subject, using Mr. Lloyd's article as a text. Popular preachers touched upon it in their sermons. The article was reprinted in pamphlet form for wider distribution, and busy men who rarely looked at magazines were lured into discussion of the issue it had raised. A few attempts were made to say a word in the Company's defense, but little attention was paid to them; the rank and file of the American people had set out to punish somebody, and were not to be diverted to a controversy.

For nearly ten years the agitation continued without reaching a definitive stage. In a State here and there legislation was framed for curbing local corporations, but in most instances it was ineffective because it undertook too much, or proved its unwisdom by frightening capital away from the States concerned and into neighbor and rival States. In 1889 an opinion rendered in England by the Court of Appeal in the case of a combination of ship-owners, which had driven an independent competitor to the verge of bankruptcy, declared that the Court could not interfere with "combination and competition unaccompanied by violence or fraud or other like injurious acts," because "no statute in force makes such competition illegal." This conclusion attracted much

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

notice in the United States, and whetted the popular zest for a Federal statute against oppressive combinations, which should apply equally to all parts of the country instead of damaging one part for another's advantage.

A few months later the Fifty-first Congress convened, with a Republican majority. In the campaign of the autumn before, the Republicans had promised the voters a new tariff, a new silver law, and a law against trusts. For two of these pledges the House made itself responsible; in redemption of the other, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, seized the first working day of the session to introduce a bill "to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production." It provided that—

> all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts and combinations between persons or corporations made with a view, or which tend, to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into the United States, or in the production, manufacture, or sale of articles of domestic production or domestic raw material that competes with any similar article on which a duty is levied by the United States, or which shall be transported from one State or Territory to another, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations, designed, or which tend, to advance the cost to the consumer of any such articles, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful, and void.

Then followed particulars as to the civil and criminal proceedings by which any participant in the unlawful traffic might be called to account.

Mr. Sherman's bill was referred to the Finance Committee, of which he was a leading member, and, after six weeks' sojourn there, was reported out with a few verbal amendments, by which, wherever the original had emphasized the tendency of a trust's activities, the emphasis was switched to the intention behind it. Then every Senator whose political future seemed at all uncertain felt bound to take a hand in further amending the bill, which, after receiving a gash in one place and a plaster in another, came out of the hands of its doctors in almost unrecognizable plight. It prohibited combinations between "two or more citizens or corporations, or both," but exempted those between "laborers, made with a view to lessening the number of hours of their labor or of increasing their wages," and "among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products." It defined a trust as "a combination of capital, skill, or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons, or of any two or more of them," for any one or six different purposes, very minutely specified and described. And all this was followed by eleven sections designed to suppress trading in "futures" or "options" in "wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, and all other farm products, also beef, pork, lard, and all other hog and cattle products."

After this orgy of amendment everybody paused for a night's rest, and the next morning the bill was stretched once more upon the operating table and the Senatorial surgeons fell to work on it. Some one had discovered in the interval that, although the labor unions and the farmers had been protected from the penalties heaped upon all other associations, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been overlooked. Here was a society organized for the avowed purpose of destroying a very flourishing trade, and yet which demanded protection. True, its members had no votes, but they had plenty of men in their families whose votes they might influence. So another amendment was framed, exempting all "arrangements, agreements, associations, or combinations among persons for the enforcement and execution of the laws of any State enacted in pursuance of its police powers."

In the matter of options and futures, too, there had been reprehensible oversights. The farmer who had made a bargain to keep a neighboring livery stable supplied with oats, or a grocery with sausages, for a season, was liable to prosecution for having entered into a contract for future delivery. He must be rescued; so the prohibition was made inapplicable to "articles to be consumed by the person to whom they are delivered, or in his establishment." This aroused the jealousy of Senators whose constituencies were not predominantly agricultural, and a scramble followed, ending in the inclu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sion, among the commodities in which options and futures were forbidden, of stocks and bonds, cotton prints, woolen goods, steel rails, lead, salt, boots and shoes, lumber, and "all manner of intoxicating drinks."

The debate which preceded these changes was most illuminating. It was shown that under the Sherman Bill any foreign manufacturer who wished to invade this country with his goods, duty free, need merely come here and organize a trust, and immediately all the protection afforded his American competitors by the tariff would be thrown off; that the bill aimed at punishing combination itself, rather than the wrongful acts committed by combining parties, and required, for the conviction of a culprit, that the prosecutor should prove a combination of three intents; and that it was liable to punish harmless persons and corporations along with the obnoxious. The attempt to escape from the first of these absurdities by substituting "citizens" for "persons" led to another absurdity equally bad, since it left aliens free to do what Americans were forbidden to do.

Having given the economic quacks all the liberty they could ask, and consumed months of valuable time in discussing kindergarten expedients to no purpose, the clearer heads wearied of the exhibition the Senate was making of itself before the country, and decided to put a stop to it. The Finance Committee had proved its incapacity for handling such a subject, so the real reformers proposed to transfer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary. This drew forth a chorus of jeers. The Judiciary Committee was headed by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and contained much of the best legal talent in the Senate. Not only was it noted for the deliberation with which it moved, but again and again it had refused to report on some demagogic bill designed merely for political effect and with no sober purpose, thus sparing the Senate a blast of scorn from thoughtful citizens. Hence every Senator whom the Committee had robbed of an hour of favor with the mob was eager to have his slap at it in revenge. One declared that to send a bill there was to consign it to "the tomb of the Capulets." Another pronounced the committee-room the "grand mausoleum of Senatorial literature," and so on. But, after the proposal had been voted down two or three times, and the Senate found itself getting into a worse and worse tangle with every renewal of debate, Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, succeeded in putting through a motion for the change of reference, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report within twenty days.

The roll-call showed some significant divisions. Mr. Sherman voted in the negative, for obvious reasons. The unusual instructions were regarded by several Senators as casting a thinly veiled reproach upon the Committee, so nearly all who bore a grudge against it voted "aye." On the same ground a majority of the members of the Committee voted "no." A few Senators who were open to the suspicion of not wishing any legislation at all voted in the affirmative, and one or two who were noted for their disposition to straddle the fence on delicate questions were conveniently absent from the chamber.

Instead of consuming its full allowance of twenty days, the Committee reported in six, thanks to sticking at its task both day and evening. Every member of the Committee took part in the discussion, but in the end a unanimous agreement was reached on certain fundamental propositions. One of these was that the only jurisdiction Congress had over such a matter was through its Constitutional power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States;" hence any act, to be sure of passing muster with the courts, must be written around the idea of prohibiting interference with the free movement of commerce. Another was that it would be worse than idle to cumber the Act with definitions, so long as it was practicable to use terms which had a perfectly settled meaning in jurisprudence. A third and highly important consideration was that, if Congress attempted to name the various forms of combination which should be unlawful, not only could the statute be evaded by anybody ingenious enough to discover a form that had been overlooked, but this very omission would render the Act unequal in application, and therefore

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

probably unconstitutional. These conclusions account for the generic, as opposed to specific, phraseology of the Act as we know it. Hasty critics have denounced it as vague, but that is probably because they have never studied its history and learned from what a hodgepodge it had emerged.

The report of the Committee was made by Mr. Edmunds, to whom had been assigned its final drafting. It struck out everything in the pending bill after the enacting clause, and substituted the new text agreed upon. The meat of the substitute may be found in a few of its sentences, notable for their rigid simplicity:

> Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. . . .
>
> Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize, any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . .
>
> The word "person" or "persons," wherever used in this Act, shall be deemed to include corporations or associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, . . . any of the Territories, . . . any State, or . . . any foreign country.

The rest of the Act is in amplification of these elements for technical purposes, the prescription of penalties, and the statement of what proceedings may be employed to enforce them. The working out of all further details is left to the executive and the courts.

No higher tribute could have been paid to the statesmanship which evolved such a measure from the débris of the original bill and its makeshift amendments than the fact that the Senate adopted the Edmunds substitute with but one dissenting vote, after a few hours of friendly exchange of views, in which the only pointed question asked was answered by a reference to Webster's Dictionary. The Senator who sought the distinction of standing by himself in opposition was Rufus Blodgett, of New Jersey. In the House the substitute passed without amendment, and the President signed it on the 2d of July, 1890.

So, looking over the legislative record, we find that what we know as the Sherman Act is not a Sherman act at all. Mr. Sherman had nothing whatever to do with it beyond holding a place for it on the Senate calendar by putting in an impossible bill of his own. If it is to be named in honor of any one, its proper title is the Edmunds Anti-Trust Act, a popular error having played upon it the same trick which christened the Allison Silver Act of 1878 the Bland Law, and the Gorman Tariff of 1894 the Wilson Law. It has never been amended, though there has been more or less legislation supplementary to it. In President Harrison's administration, which lasted two years and eight months after it became operative, it was invoked in seven cases; in President Cleveland's second term, eight times; in President McKinley's administration, three times; and in President Roosevelt's, forty-four times. President Taft's score, up to the present writing, is ten bills in equity and sixteen indictments. Whatever else may be said of the law, therefore, it obviously has left no administration an excuse for inactivity.

When Mr. Edmunds resigned from the Senate in 1891, after a continuous service of twenty-five years, that body lost its most distinguished figure. There were others more picturesque, but none so well equipped in all that goes to make the ideal Senator. He was a man of few words. As an orator there was nothing notable about him except his faculty of crowding a thought into its briefest terms, uttering it in a low but very penetrating voice with none of the conventional tricks of inflection, and limiting his gestures to a somewhat monotonous up-and-down movement of a forefinger which had the same slight and scholarly bend as his shoulders. But every sentence went straight to its mark and left a hole where it struck, and we who were watching legislation at Washington knew that his opinion of a pending measure was better worth getting than that of any of his colleagues.

He had the reputation in those days of being an austere man. Really, he was a generous liver, genial among his friends, fond of good company, and an indomitable fisherman, with all that that implies. What gave him the nickname "Saint Jerome" was doubtless his white hair and beard, his spare habit and stoop, his chilly manner

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of repelling unwarranted familiarities, and his contempt for the ambitions which consumed some of the smaller minds around him. His seat in the Senate had no attractions for him apart from the opportunity it offered for shaping the laws and thus the history of the country. In that field he was unique. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, when President *pro tempore* of the Senate, once said: "You may put me in the chair blindfolded, and I can tell whether Edmunds is in his seat by the character of legislation that is brought up. If it is known that he is to be absent a few days, all the bills with jobs in them are brought to the front and pushed, but if he is present they are kept in the background." And the worst that one of his ancient enemies could say of his scrutinizing practice was that "Edmunds is the largest man in little things and the littlest man in large things I ever saw." But history may be trusted to deal fairly with the author of the anti-polygamy law, and the law fixing the manner of counting the electoral vote, as a rather large man in large things.

Though a well-rooted Republican, Senator Edmunds never hesitated to unite with such Democrats as his long-time friend Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in blocking vicious legislation, or in putting through a law like the Pacific Railroad Funding Act, which saved many millions of dollars to the Government. He took the same attitude when, during the Reconstruction period, a bill was before the Senate to relieve of liability those military agents in the South who had committed deeds which would be actionable in ordinary times; though a new member, he boldly announced that he should vote against such discrimination unless it were limited in application to those States in which the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended. And he proved both his independence and his common sense when, though siding with Sumner and Schurz against President Grant's scheme to annex San Domingo, and though he fought the plan to seat Pinchback by force as Governor of Louisiana, he never once severed relations with Grant.

But his greatest triumph, as an apostle of patriotism before partisanship, was achieved when he won over his Democratic friends to the support of the act creating the Electoral Commission for settling the Hayes-Tilden contest. His reasoning in this instance was based on the psychology of the situation. If Congress proceeded in the regular order to count the electoral vote, it would declare Tilden elected; on the 4th of March Grant would quite as surely recognize Hayes as the President, elected by virtue of the machinery which the Federal authority had maintained in the disputed States; public feeling, wrought to fever heat by agitation in the interval, would be in no condition to resist an appeal to arms, and another civil war, or at least a long and bloody mob conflict, was bound to result; the sessions of a non-partisan or bi-partisan commission, on the other hand, giving both sides a temperate hearing, would gradually prepare the people to accept peaceably whatever conclusions were reached. No threats, no wrangling, could have won the Democrats to this plan—it was the victory of a cool head and a tactful tongue.

That a man of such mark should escape being pressed, whether by or against his preference, for the Presidency, was of course out of the question. In the Republican National Convention of 1880 he received thirty-four votes, and ninety-three in 1884, from delegates who objected to both the leading candidates. His name was used, undoubtedly, because it would arouse, not more enthusiasm, but less antagonism, than any other, and because its owner could be trusted to make no promises, lend himself to no bargains, and have no heartburnings, whatever might happen.

Since his retirement Mr. Edmunds has never relaxed his interest in public affairs. The Vermont winters being too severe for his health, he first went to Philadelphia to live, and was there called upon from time to time as leader or adviser in movements for the common welfare, like that for international arbitration, that in opposition to the war with Spain and its aftermath, that for the establishment of a stable banking and currency system, and that for the divorce of the civil service from party patronage. In all these enterprises his position was sound and sane, appealing to the judgment, and never confusing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

controversy with abuse, distorting the logical perspective, or wasting valuable energy on ills which have passed the point where they can be remedied.

Of late years he has passed more and more of his time in the gentle climate of Southern California, and this season he has been experimenting with a Pasadena summer, to decide whether he shall make that town his permanent home hereafter. In his eighty-fourth year he is as active in mind, and apparently in as good bodily condition, as he was a quarter-century ago. He reads the "Congressional Record" every day, thus keeping in close touch with our legislative history in the making, and supplements his reading with correspondence and an occasional interview with old associates in public life. About the only thing which betrays the effect of years is his handwriting, but that was always an object of criticism among his friends. The story is told of a relative who wrote him a letter of inquiry, and, after long waiting, received a response in the handwriting of an amanuensis, running on this wise:

Dear Aaron:

About two weeks ago I received what I suspect is a letter from you, but having been as yet unable to decipher the writing, I have not arrived at the purport of the communication, therefore cannot intelligently send an answer. However, I was glad to hear from you. Love to all.

Yours,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, per C.

The recipient at once sent back the following:

Dear George:

Yours received. I never questioned your inability to write intelligently, and, while I know I write a wretched hand, I am thankful I am not obliged to hire somebody else to write for me. Love to you and yours,

A. B. M.

The attainment of so ripe an age on the meager capital of health with which Mr. Edmunds started life is evidence of his force of will in holding to the rigid discipline he had to lay down for himself. As a young man he was unable to pass muster with the recruiting officers, and hence could not serve as a volunteer soldier in the Civil War. But he used to go out on the Winooski River and row to harden himself, and there has been unearthed a document of that period bearing his signature as president of a baseball club; indicating that he was resolved not to let Nature's handicap interfere with his doing his share of the world's work. In the twenty-one years since the passage of the Anti-Trust Law, Mr. Edmunds has changed comparatively little in appearance.

It will be remembered that Mr. Edmunds led one unsuccessful fight in the Senate. This was the attempt, in 1885, to compel President Cleveland to submit to that body his reasons for removing a Republican officeholder whose term had not yet expired. It was a tug-of-war rather than a judicial test of a President's lawful powers, and, if I remember aright, was decided by the vote of one Republican Senator who, after all the debate, sided with the Democrats. The struggle did not affect the respect entertained by the two principals for each other; for the President could never forget that it was Mr. Edmunds who, though his political foe, had come to him and pleaded, on grounds of the public good alone, that he should not expose his life by making an intended journey at a juncture when party feeling was running very high among the people and "cranks" with homicidal tendencies were everywhere. When all other advisers had failed, Mr. Edmunds succeeded in dissuading him. Vice-President Hendricks was dead, and, as the law stood then, there was no one with a statutory right to act as President if Mr. Cleveland had been killed or disabled. For all that we can tell, therefore, the Senator's patriotic intervention at this crucial moment may have saved the country from temporary anarchy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HIS, MINE, AND OURN

BY EDWARD A. STEINER

WHEN a company begins to operate a large steel plant or coal mines, it usually begins to operate its hospital also; for accidents and disease are grim by-products of the business.

As a rule, the hospital is well within the stockade, and is more carefully guarded than the processes of the chemical laboratory. No one but the superintending physician knows its secrets, and usually he is a taciturn, close-mouthed man; for one of the prime requisites of his position is that he keep his mouth shut, whether he keeps his eyes open or not.

A cup of coffee, a big cigar, and jovial companions loosened the tongue of one of them one evening, and when he had finished his story every cigar was out and a heavy silence had settled over us. As he apologized for spoiling our "fun" he said:

"It isn't all so dark; there are funny spots in our experience. Just light a fresh cigar and I'll tell you the last one I had. I hope it will take the curse off the other."

The cigars were passed, the men sought the proper level for their feet, and the superintendent of the hospital of the Coal and Iron Company in N—— began to tell his story.

"There is one great difficulty in the management of our hospital—lack of trained nurses. We have to depend for the hardest part of our work upon the miners' widows, to whom the work in the hospital is a sort of pension. Most of them are good, motherly souls—too good in fact, and you can't discipline them. They'll be kissing the homesick boys to comfort them, and the result is that we get all sorts of epidemics going. We had to pass a strict rule that any nurse caught kissing a patient, whether suffering from a contagious disease or not, would be discharged on the spot.

"We had a typhoid fever epidemic, and the hospital was crowded not only by our men, but we had to let them bring the kids, for the only way to control the disease was to get them all rounded up.

"One of these widows was Mrs. McGinnis—Maggie I called her; for I knew her before she was married. She was our cook, and when she left it was like a funeral. Mrs. McGinnis's husband was the fireman in one of our mines. The poor fellow went to help dig out some of those stupid foreigners, and he and six other brave Irishmen 'never drew breath outside of purgatory again,' to quote Father O'Shanahan. I am no authority on the condition of souls in the other world.

"Maggie just hated 'them Eyetalyuns and Polacks.' She never had any particular love for them before her husband lost his life, but after that calamity her hate grew fierce. 'Doctor,' she said, when I asked her to help at the hospital, 'I'd give them poison instead of medicine.'

"When I told her that that was exactly what I wanted her to give them, she came. We needed her badly; we were just bulging with cases; we were 'full up,' as the hotel-keepers in England tell you when the last room in the garret is let.

"I put her in charge of the women's and children's ward, and the first day that I asked her to carry a patient to the bath-tub she rebelled.

"'I thought you said you'd let me give them poison,' and she looked at me with her cold gray eyes, reprovingly. 'I'd like to throw them all into the river.'

"I told her that was just what I should want her to do. She could not carry them so far, but we would put them into the ice-cold water in the bath-room. To this she consented with a fierce joy.

"The first patient was a little Polish girl. Reluctantly Maggie undressed her, complaining of the dirt and of getting sick at the stomach. But when the feverish head of the child touched her cool cheek, all the maternal spirit in Maggie responded. 'I felt as if a stone had dropped out of my heart when I felt that soft hot cheek,' she said, and refused to put the child into the ice-cold bath until I sternly commanded her. 'Poor, poor kid,' she said; 'them Polacks ain't much on baths, anyway, and now it's freezin' cold—the shock will kill her.'

"When the child was taken out of the bath and her fever so reduced that she realized where she was, she began to cry

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bitterly for her mother, and Maggie fretted and fumed about those heartless Polack mothers. 'Catch an Irish mother leaving her kid this way all alone.'

"'Her mother died, Maggie. They carried her out of here yesterday.' Then you couldn't get Maggie away from that child until I threatened to discharge her. When I left her for the night, I told her some of the rules that govern the conduct of nurses in the hospital. 'And remember,' I said, 'if you kiss one of the patients you'll be discharged on the spot.'

"I knew Maggie's temper; but never before had I seen her quite so wrought up as she was that evening.

"'Do you expect I'll be kissin' these Polacks or Eyetalyuns? Don't you know that I am Irish born and raised and proud of it? Haven't I reason enough to hate them all? First they come and take the bread from us Americans, and then they kill my husband for me! I says to McGinnis when he went away to rescue those Polacks, "There ain't no Americans in the bunch," and then McGinnis—' Here Maggie began to cry, and, knowing her capacity in that direction, I left her.

"She was getting along splendidly, the head nurse told me, and the patients liked her very much. One evening as I was coming from the lodge I thought I'd take a look into the hospital. When I came into the children's ward. I saw Maggie with the little Polack girl in her arms. The child was crying piteously, 'Matushka! moya matushka!' and that big Irishwoman was crying like a baby and kissing the mouth of that sick child in direct violation of the rule. The head nurse was with me; so there was nothing to do but discharge Maggie. I'd rather have taken a whipping, but it had to be done.

"Maggie laid the little girl in her bed; and then she looked at me, her gray eyes full of tears. 'Do you think I am made of pig-iron to keep my hands and mouth from that baby, crying for its mother, and that mother dead?' She said it angrily and fiercely. Then, pleadingly, 'Do you mean it, doctor? You can't mean it. I just couldn't stand it. That baby needed a kiss more than your poison or your cold baths. The Lord have mercy on this place if you can't kiss a baby that hasn't got no mother. Its father comes around here and stands and stands like a tombstone, while the baby cries for a kiss from its mother. I don't know any of their gibberish, but I can tell what a baby wants and what a baby needs. McGinnis—' and then, of course, she began to cry, and I had to push her out of the ward, for she was exciting the patients, and the head nurse was growing apprehensive.

"Last winter we had another typhoid scare. They come now about every two years, and we were again out of nurses. I thought of Maggie and went to her home. In the yard were some Polish children, and, knowing her aversion to them, I was not a little astonished. Playing with the Polish boys and girls were two unmistakably Irish, and the Polish girl who seemed the oldest in the lot carried a baby. Maggie came to the door, and I stated my errand.

"'Come in, doctor. I am glad to see you. I don't bear you no grudge if you did discharge me; but I couldn't go to that hospital to nurse.'

"'Why not?' I asked.

"'Oh, well, you see, I've got a new boss, and he might discharge me if I kissed the patients.' She laughed her good Irish laugh. 'I've started nursing again on my own hook,' she continued; 'did you see the kids?'

"'Yes; whose are they?'

"'Well,' she said, 'part of 'em's mine, another part of 'em's hisn, and one of 'em's ourn. The little one, he's a cute one; there never *was* such a fine baby.

"'Yes,' she said, when she saw the astonishment on my face; 'when you discharged me, and no blame to you neither, the Polack kid's father came to my house and stood by the kitchen door and said, "*Dobre den*," and I said, "*Dobre* devil." You know you can't help learning some of their lingo. Then he said, "How much?" and pointed to me, and I pushed him down the kitchen steps and slammed the door behind him.

"'A few months after didn't that Polack kid, who knocked me out of my job, come to see me and bring me a big bunch of flowers! I didn't know her till she told me who she was; she had grown a bit, her hair was cut short, and she looked so well. She wanted to hug me, and then I remembered that McGinnis—'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"At the mention of the late lamented McGinnis's name the tear-ducts properly opened. When Maggie had dried her eyes on her kitchen apron, she continued:

"'When I remembered that McGinnis lost his life for those Polacks and that I lost my job for one of them, I just took that kid and told her to keep her flowers and not to come again till I sent for her. I was sorry when I saw her blubbering, and when she reached the gate I remembered she hadn't no mother; so I called her back and gave her some tea, and she was sort of companion-like, and my two kids took to her, and she kept on coming every day. One day Father O'Shanahan sent for me. He is a nice man, the father is; he married me and McGinnis'—here she choked and the usual shower seemed imminent—'he often sends for me to do a bit of cleaning; but you could have knocked me down flat, for there with him was the Polack and his three kids. That Polack kept smiling at me, and his kid came and sat in my lap as if she belonged there, and the others came too. They didn't smell a little bit, they were so nice and clean. Then Father O'Shanahan said some nice things about the Polack.

"'He said he had eight hundred dollars in the bank, and that he was a good Catholic and strictly well-behaved, except drinkin' a little bit here and there.

"'I kind of saw what the holy father was drivin' at, so I told him, with all respect, that I didn't have no objections to the Polack having eight hundred dollars in the bank, and that I was glad he was a good Catholic, and sorry he drank; but what could you expect from a Polander?

"'Then the holy father's face kind of sobered, and he told me that McGinnis'—and she cried again—'that McGinnis had given his life for these Polanders. Then I jumped up and made for the poor, frightened wretch; but when I came up to him he fell down on his knees and got hold of my feet and began to kiss them, and cried, "*Dobra Panye, Dobra Panye!*" and the little kid came and looked at me so kind of pleading-like, and the other kids began to cry, and then I cried too, and then the holy father could have done anything he wanted—and he *did*.

"'So you see, doctor, I couldn't go to do any nursing. Anyway, I might kiss one of your patients, and then there would be worse trouble than ever.'"

THE MASTER BUILDER

"As he is, so are we in this world"

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE

THE SILENCES OF THE MASTER

THERE is an old saying that speech is silver and silence is golden. The silences of the Master are scarcely less significant than his speech, and scarcely less worthy of careful study. They are the more significant when we contrast them with the volubility of the Church upon subjects on which he was silent, and with his own frankness of utterance on the subjects upon which he spoke.

There are three subjects on which the Church has been greatly interested and sometimes vehemently excited—church organization, church ritual, and theological doctrine. Upon these subjects the silence of the Master is in marked contrast with the vigorous and vehement discussions in the Church.

Respecting church organization he was absolutely silent. At one time in his ministry he selected twelve men to carry his message of glad tidings, in co-operation with him, to communities which he could not personally reach; and these twelve were his constant companions during the major part of his public life. At a later time in his ministry he appointed seventy

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

men to render a similar service. But only twice in his teaching did he even use the word which we render church; only twice did he refer even remotely to any ecclesiastical organization. Nor is there anything in his teaching to indicate whether, in our time, he would be a Congregationalist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, or a Catholic. The only possible exception to this general statement is his saying to one of his disciples, "Thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my church." But so ambiguous is this somewhat mystical declaration that the most conscientious and painstaking scholars have radically differed when they have attempted to deduce from it any idea upon what principles he intended the church of the future should be constructed.

He was equally silent upon all questions of ritual. There was an elaborate sacrificial system in Palestine, the support of which was regarded as obligatory by the religious believers of his time and nation. He never recommended his disciples to offer any sacrifices, and he never dissuaded them from doing so. The only two references which he made to these sacrificial offerings was in the saying, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice," and in his direction to a leper, who had been cured, to go to the temple, get from the priest, who was a health officer, the certificate of his cure, and offer the sacrifice required by the law. There was also in every town in Palestine a synagogue, and attendance upon this synagogue was much more rigorously demanded by the religious sentiment of that time than is attendance upon a Christian church by the religious sentiment of our time. The Master commonly, probably habitually, attended the synagogue services, and, when permitted to do so, gave religious instruction from the pulpit of the synagogue. But he did not urge upon his disciples attendance upon this or any other form of public worship. He did not volunteer any instructions respecting forms or methods of prayer. Once they asked him for such instruction; he replied to them, in substance: Regard God as your Father, and carry to him your ordinary wants with the freedom of children; ask him for food, for forgiveness, for guidance, and for deliverance from the power of the evil one. We have turned this instruction into a form, and it has been entirely legitimate for us to do so; provided we recognize the fact that the form is permissive, not obligatory, and provided we use it in the spirit of the Master, that is, in the spirit of children telling their father with absolute frankness what are their wants.

This silence of the Master respecting public worship is the more significant because it is in contrast with his teaching respecting private devotion. The necessity of private communion with the Father he urged in repeated and varied instructions, not only upon his very intimate friends, but upon the congregations which he addressed. Fellowship, personal fellowship, with the Father he regarded as vital. Did he regard public worship as equally vital? There is nothing in his instructions to indicate that he did so regard it. It has been said that this is because the Jewish people placed quite enough emphasis upon public worship and needed no impulse in that direction. Possibly this is the case. Whatever the significance may be, it is enough here to point out that on this subject the Master was silent, and this silence was significant.

The Master was equally silent upon the theological problems of his time, silent upon the theological problems of all time. He was a preacher of religion, not a teacher of theology. From his teaching we may educe a system of theology, but he did not himself attempt to educe any such system. He was neither a Calvinist nor an Arminian, a Trinitarian nor a Unitarian. Calvinists and Arminians, Trinitarians and Unitarians, have all thought they found in his teaching support for their doctrine. Which one of them is correct in these deductions, or whether or not any one of them is correct, it is certain that the Master did not make the deductions which have been made by his disciples. Nor did he attempt to reconcile utterances which, to subsequent readers, have often seemed inconsistent; nor to show how they are parts of an organized and consistent system of philosophy. At one time he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden," which, to the Arminian, implies that we can come. At

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

another time he said, "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him," which implies to the Calvinist that election precedes conversion. At one time he said, "My Father is greater than I," which to the Unitarians implies that Jesus Christ is not equal with the Father. At another time he said, "I and my Father are one," which implies to the Trinitarian that he is equal with the Father. What interested the Master was not the presentation of a uniform and orderly system of thought; what interested him was helping men to live purer, nobler, diviner lives. All his teaching was adapted to this end; and he did not hesitate to minister, through varying utterances, to men's varying moods and needs.

The Master did not even argue for the most fundamental tenets of Christian theology. He assumed immortality, and spoke to men as children of God, sharers of their Father's immortality, but he never gave the arguments for belief in immortality. Only once did he reply to the arguments against such belief. It was when the Sadducees attacked him in the temple with their curious conundrum: What husband should a wife have in a future life who had had seven husbands in this? And to that question his reply was not a solution of their riddle, but only a statement that they knew nothing about the future life if they imagined that the conditions there were what they are here, and a citation from that part of the Bible which the Sadducees themselves recognized as inspired, to show that, according to that scripture, the patriarchs were still living. He assumed the existence of God, a God who has to do with the children of men, who loves them, cares for them, watches over them, forgives them when they go wrong, and helps them back into the path of virtue; but never did he give an argument for theism. He did not base his teaching on this subject upon natural or philosophical grounds. He spoke out of his own experience of the Father, in an endeavor to evoke in other hearts an experience like his own.

Different interpretations may easily be given to these silences of the Master. It may be said that theological and ecclesiastical questions have necessarily arisen in the development of Christianity, in the organization of Christian institutions, and in the intellectual progress of Christian peoples, and that the silence of the Master upon questions which did not exist in his time furnishes no reason why we should be silent upon those questions which do exist in our time. There is some force in this reasoning. All I wish to do in this article is to call attention to the fact of the silence of the Master, and leave my readers to consider its significance for themselves.

But there is another and more striking silence of the Master, the significance of which, it seems to me, it is impossible to misunderstand—his silence under false accusation.

It is doubtful whether any man was ever subjected to greater misunderstandings and misreports, or to more bitter and lying accusations, than was the Master. These accusations have mostly disappeared from history. His silence destroyed them. But we can gather a little as to what they were from counts in the indictments which later Jewish enemies of the Master have presented against him. It was charged that he was a demagogue, a preacher of turbulence and faction, a flatterer of the poor, an assailant of the rich; that he denounced whole cities, as Capernaum and Bethsaida; that he gathered about him a rabble of publicans, harlots, and drunkards, subverted the laws and institutions of Moses and substituted unauthorized legislation of his own; that he disregarded not only the distinctions of society but even those of religion, and commended the idolatrous Samaritan as of greater worth than the holy priest and pious Levite; that, though he pretended to work miracles, yet he invariably refused to perform them in the presence and at the request of the rabbis of the church; that he had scorned the solemn sanctions of their holy religion, dined with publicans and sinners with unwashen hands, disregarded the obligations of the Sabbath, openly and violently interfered with the sacred services of the temple, and, above all, had been guilty of the most heinous crime known to Jewish law—blasphemy—by asserting that he was the contemporary of Abraham, the lord of David, the superior of Solomon, and the Son of God. To these and kindred accusations the Master

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

interposed no other defense than that of absolute silence. Once he told a congregation that he had not come to destroy the law and the prophets, but to fulfill. But this, unmistakably, he said not in self-defense but in interpretation. Once he told an audience that he was accused of being a glutton and a wine-bibber; but, while he reported the accusation, he did not deny it. He passed by all such lying accusations with a silence which signified contempt.

This silence was peculiarly emphasized by his course when he was put upon trial for his life. He was brought before the supreme tribunal of Judaism at midnight, in what may justly be termed a mock trial. To all the accusations preferred against him before this court he made absolutely no response. And yet he would not have his silence misunderstood, and when, in violation of the Jewish law, the high priest administered to him the oath, and demanded of him that he tell them under oath whether or not he was the Messiah and the Son of God, he answered definitely and explicitly, "I am." How it is possible, in view of this statement by the Master, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that he was the Messiah, to doubt that he claimed Messiahship, or to imagine that the claim of Messiahship was afterwards put upon him by over-enthusiastic disciples, it is impossible for me to understand.

From Caiaphas he was brought before the judgment seat of Pilate. Pilate, ignorant of the facts and perplexed by the charges brought against him, asked him, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" The Master's reply to Pilate was a complete vindication: "Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?" Pilate knew the Jews, and knew well that the Jews would not charge before him any Jew whose sole offense was an endeavor to emancipate the Hebrew race from the Roman yoke. But to Pilate, as to the court of Caiaphas, the Master declared with equal explicitness his Messianic character, and at the same time explained it: I am a king, he said in substance, but my kingdom is not founded upon force. It is founded upon truth. Pilate's perplexity was satisfied. A kingdom founded on truth was to him a kingdom in the air, and involved no peril to Roman authority. But when, after he had declared that he found no fault in the Master, he sought again to question him, not because he was perplexed, but either because he was curious or because he wanted to find some method by which he could evade his own responsibility, the Master gave him no answer; and when Pilate sent him to Herod, and Herod plied him with questions, the Master answered not a word. To honest doubt or difficulty the Master was always responsive. To false and malicious accusation he interposed only silence. He was infinitely patient in answering questions to help honest men and women. To dishonest accusers he would say nothing.

I hesitate, in such a connection as this, to speak of my own personal experience. Yet it may help younger men. Life is a better interpretation of the Master's teaching than words.

In my earliest studies of the life of the Master, I was struck by his silence under accusation. I think my attention was called to it by a little book, or possibly sermon, on the subject, which I am not, however, now able to identify. I resolved to try the Master's method, at least experimentally. For fifty years I have been more or less in public life. No man can be in public life without being subjected to misunderstanding, misreport, misrepresentation; sometimes through ignorance, sometimes through carelessness, sometimes through malice. During those fifty years I think I can truthfully say I have never spontaneously corrected a misreport or denied a false accusation. When such misreport or false accusation has appeared in one newspaper, and another newspaper has sent a representative to ask me concerning it, I have given the reporter the truth. When such misreport or false accusation has reached the ear of a friend or a stranger, and he has written me for information, I have given the information to him. But otherwise I have made no response. No one has been able to say of any false statement, It must be true because he has not denied it; for I deny no false statements. My experience has been that, as a result, friends interested in my reputation have come to my defense,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the denials have been more effectively given by others than they could have been given by myself. Accusations which might have been kept alive by denial, explanation, and consequent controversy, have died of their own inanition. It may not be safe to draw a general conclusion from an individual experience. But it is my conviction that, as a general principle, no lie will permanently injure any man unless there is some germ of truth in it; and if there is some germ of truth in it, an explanation which endeavors to discriminate between the truth and the falsehood will give to the falsehood a circulation which otherwise it would not have secured.

From the silences of the Master his pupils and followers may learn a valuable lesson no less than from his speech.

A LIBRARY OF LIVING MELODY

BY EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY

DURING my student days in Stuttgart I attended the first exhibition in that locality of Edison's then recently invented phonograph. A number of illustrations demonstrating the instrument's capabilities were given and duly explained by a lecturer. Reproductions of speeches, songs, solos on the French horn, etc., awakened the liveliest interest. The rising and falling inflections of the orator's voice as well as the melodic outline of musical selections were surprisingly accurate, in spite of the comical sizzling and sputtering of the cylinder. But the tone colors of the various sound-producing media were only remotely suggested, bearing about as strong a semblance to the originals as does a blurry copy in charcoal to an oil painting. This attempt of Mr. Edison to realize Barnum's projected "talking-machine" was not regarded as a success and was soon forgotten, but in the spring of 1888 the announcement in the papers that it had been perfected not only recalled the original apparatus, but suggested to me the idea that it might become useful to musicians. I accordingly communicated with Mr. Edison, who kindly invited me to call at his laboratory in East Orange and try such experiments as would test its value to the profession. In an article written at the time I expressed the hope that the invention might be so applied as to enable composers to preserve their improvisations, whereas they at times lose some of their happiest inspirations through inability to record with sufficient rapidity the ideas as they occur to them. Again, it seemed as though portions of an orchestral score, as, for instance, the wind parts, might be reproduced on the phonograph while the string passages were being played on the pianoforte. I have naturally followed the development of the phonograph and its variants with considerable interest, but have failed to learn that it has become useful to the creative musician, or is of any really artistic value; its career being chiefly identified with the nickel-in-the-slot machine, which is concerned with the material rather than with the ideal.

When the balloon was introduced to the English public, a century or more since, it failed to excite Dr. Johnson, who declared it to be but "a mere amusement," and that such it would remain until its course could be directed. The phonograph has enjoyed a most brilliant toy period, but, as in the case of the balloon, which has been elevated from its pastime function to the dignity of what promises to be a career of usefulness, so too, the phonograph is being employed to such excellent purpose that it is difficult to estimate its potential value. Already in 1888 one of Mr. Edison's managers suggested that the phonograph might be useful to vocal teachers, and we find that not only are model vocalizations recorded on the cylinders, which are repeated at pleasure and imitated by the pupils, but languages are taught in similar manner,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

problems in pronunciation being prepared for the student, who can thus indefinitely extend the length of his lesson. Even the toy function of the phonograph has its value, for it has popularized the instrument and caused it to penetrate to the most remote mountain districts and desert wastes. Here it assumes the garb of an educator, for its repertory contains selections from the best composers. We read how infantile giraffes, incipient hippopotami, and other exotic animals are brought up on the bottle, when fate forbids them to "derive their nourishment from nature's fount," as Micawber would say. Thus, too, multitudes musically starved are given sustenance through the agency of mechanical devices, and the symphony audiences of the future are thus kept alive, unconsciously receiving invaluable preparatory training.

Realizing the utility of these sound-reproducing inventions, a number of scientists, explorers, and missionaries have during the past two decades reversed the process of musical dissemination. With infinite pains they have accumulated large numbers of phonographic records of songs and airs gathered from among primitive peoples, semi-civilized tribes, and hyper-civilized Oriental countries, thus rendering their music accessible to European listeners.

No one has identified himself with this work more extensively than Professor Dr. Carl Stumpf, Director of the Psychological Institute of the Berlin University, of which he was lately President. As the successor of Helmholtz, his researches and writings are of great value, especially on topics touching the borderland of science and musical art. Some months ago his article on the Berlin *Phonogramm-Archiv* in a leading scientific journal[1] awakened deep interest. This *Archiv* consists of a large collection of phonographic cylinders and gramophone plates preserved in a department of the Psychological Institute. At a recent meeting of the Internationale Musik-Gesellschaft I had the opportunity of hearing the author deliver an address on "The Beginnings of Music," illustrated by selections from the phonographic archives. It was obvious that certain theories of the learned scientist were deduced from experiments made with the assistance of the phonograph, and in no other way could they have been suggested or perfected. The value of this form of research was duly emphasized. Attention was called to the investigations of scientists in hitherto unexplored realms of poetry and song, realms weird and remote from our experience, but none the less genuine expressions of emotion and sincere strivings after the beautiful.

As this address has since appeared in print, it may be quoted in connection with the article aforementioned. To show the value of the mathematical precision of phonographic records as compared with those noted by even skilled musicians where they trust to memory alone, Professor Stumpf says:

> In looking through old illustrated books of travel one is struck by the Europeanized features of savage and other tribes. It was impossible for the designer to see *objectively*, and even to-day this is beyond the capacity of the most realistic artist. The pencil is not guided by the eye, but by the brain, in which the familiar facial impressions are ever at work.

This defect has been remedied by the *photograph*.

We can perhaps realize the truth of this better if we observe how foreigners depict us. Those who have visited the Metropolitan Museum in New York may recall the portraits of Washington and Franklin by a Chinese artist. With all fidelity to detail, the painter has metamorphosed our American statesmen into Chinese mandarins.

> In like manner the handbooks on musical history until recently contained examples of the music of primitive peoples, of the Chinese, Hindus, Persians, etc. These little pieces were rendered acceptable to us by means of European piano accompaniments provided by the editors. Even so profound and heavily weaponed a work as that of Ambros suffers from this dilettanteism—we can call it nothing else.

All these defects have been remedied by the *phonograph*.

When, therefore, our ethnological museums are provided with splendid collections of pictures and decorative work, which present us with a view of the development of pictorial art in countries outside of Europe,

[1] "Die Internationale Wochenschrift für Wissenschaft Kunst und Technik."

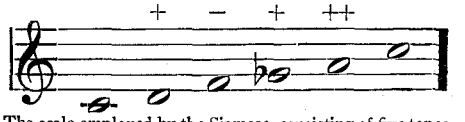
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thus affording a reliable foundation for scientific study, . . . is it not reasonable to expect that a desire should be manifested to collect and preserve the *air pictures* created by the music sung and played in these various countries?

The idea of supplementing our historical and ethnological museums with a gallery of tone pictures gathered from all accessible countries and historical epochs not only appeals to one's mental vision but is in itself fraught with suggestion. As the skilled palæontologist "restores" from a few bones the animal that once used them, so too the musical scientist, by means of a stray viol, lute, or other instrument, forms some conception of the music it once gave forth. Thus Helmholtz gives the scale which can be produced on the ancient Egyptian flute discovered in the graves of the Theban kings near Memphis. Not long since, while wandering through the archæological mazes of the British Museum, I chanced upon an Aztec pipe, or *flute à bec*, of stone or baked clay. It contained six or more vents, and was in excellent preservation. Doubtless this lonesome relic, if properly questioned, might reveal to us something concerning the mystery of ancient Mexican music. Such collections of instruments as those in the Royal High School of Music in Berlin and the New York Metropolitan Museum are of course helpful in giving an approximate idea of the music peculiar to the non-European races. But when to such collections series of phonographic records are added, a great advance in the study of exotic music will be made possible. This is not only true of the wild men of the present day, but, thanks to the great conservatism of the Orientals, we can frequently find specimens of great antiquity. I have myself heard the Chinese perform melodies said to be five thousand years old, and the musicians of India and elsewhere can possibly produce others for which a similar advantage might be claimed.

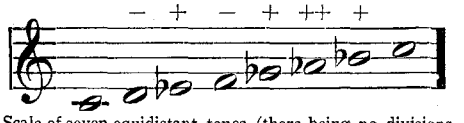
The first systematic effort to accumulate material of this kind by phonographic means was made in the United States, where Messrs. Fewkes, Gilman, Dorsey, and others gathered large numbers of aboriginal themes. Similar investigations were then instituted in various parts of the world, under the auspices of the scientific societies of Cambridge, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Cologne, and other Continental cities. The facility with which duplicates of phonographic cylinders and gramophone plates can be made, rendering a continual exchange of specimens between the various institutes possible, is an invaluable feature, for it enables investigators to enrich their libraries at a relatively small expense. Thus the results of experiments and discoveries of the scientists engaged by the Parisians find place in the archives of Cologne and Berlin, while those of the English or Austrians swell the collections at Paris or St. Petersburg. In this connection I shall indicate a few features that have developed which will doubtless attract the attention of the thoughtful student as well as interest the layman.

During a visit paid by a Siamese orchestra to Berlin in 1900, Professor Stumpf, in connection with Dr. Otto Abraham, secured a number of phonographic reports of this music and investigated their peculiar tone system, revealing the fact that the Siamese divide the octave into five *exactly equal* tones, as seen in the following example:



The scale employed by the Siamese, consisting of five tones, the distances between which are equal. The plus sign over a given note indicates a slight elevation; a minus sign, a similar lowering of the tone in question. It will be seen, therefore, that none of these tones corresponds with any we employ except the first and last, which form a perfect octave.

Elsewhere Professor Stumpf tells of another singular scale of seven tones, discovered by phonographic means, in which *all seven* are of equal size, there being no division into whole steps and half steps, as in our European scales:

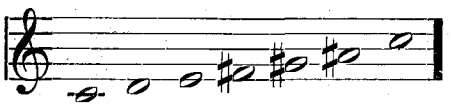


Scale of seven equidistant tones (there being no divisions into whole steps and half steps, as in our major and minor scales). Here also we fail to find any tones, excepting the first and last of the series, that coincide with any in our tone systems. It will be noticed that the degrees of the five-tone scale are *larger* than our whole steps, while those of the seven-tone scale are *smaller* than our whole steps and *larger* than our half steps.

During his address Professor Stumpf played on the pianoforte certain passages from de Bussy, introducing that pseudo-tonality termed the "six-toned" scale, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nearest approach known in Europe to the Asiatic five-tone and seven-tone scales, in which all tones are of equal size. This is illustrated in the following example:



Modern French six-tone scale—the nearest approach of Europeans to the systems shown on the preceding page. In none of these three scales is it possible to construct a major or minor triad (the fundamental harmonies of all classical and romantic music), nor can these tone series be employed in rendering a Mozartian melody or a Wagnerian leading motive.

The scientist next expressed his views concerning a matter which has given rise to some little speculation during the past few years:

The layman, in speaking of Oriental music, is accustomed to regard quarter-tones as especially characteristic, this feature of their music furnishing an *éclatant* example of that which is incomprehensible to our European ears, but which is child's play to the Turk or the Japanese. In our investigations we have as yet found no certain traces of them. Occasionally, indeed, there occur in certain melodies steps smaller than a half-tone, but never in such a systematic connection that they can be regarded as component parts of a regularly constructed scale.

The able investigator cautiously refrains from making the suggestion that possibly the Oriental is as liable to sing off the key as his Occidental brother.

An entire chapter might be devoted to the peculiarities of the many systems of music recorded and definitely demonstrated by means of our modern sound-reproducing devices. For instance, the elaborate and complicated rhythms executed by certain Asiatics and Africans are such as to try the most skillful European. Other interesting features have also been discovered, such as the curious species of *ensemble* music developed by the Siamese and the Javanese, which consists in performing a certain melody on one instrument, while several variations upon this theme are played on as many others *simultaneously*.

But the value of the *Phonogramm-Archiv* is not to be computed merely by the richness of its exotic collection. It has a mission of possibly greater importance nearer home. We are all conscious of the inroads of civilization upon the *naïveté* of primitive man, and realize how the fashions of the city tend to supersede the simple customs of the village. Not only are the costumes of the peasantry vanishing from view, but the folk-songs, country-dances, and rural forms of speech are speedily passing away. Many of us can recall the death of the last man who spoke the Cornish language. There is now but one clergyman who can conduct divine service in the Wendish. The Mecklenburg dialect in which Fritz Reuter wrote his "Onkel Bräsig" is already obsolescent. It is said that were Shakespeare to return to London he would be unable to understand his own plays, so great has been the change in the pronunciation of English since his day. Were we in possession of phonographic records of speech made in the Elizabethan period, we should be able to test the truth of this assertion. Again, could such records have been made at that time, there is a probability that our language would not have varied to such a serious extent, for these records would have been appealed to as standards of pronunciation.

Professor Stumpf strongly recommends this procedure, suggesting that model language rolls be kept in condition for constant reference in all schools and universities. Such collections are already being made in Paris.

Whether or not the next few centuries that Time is about to unroll shall reveal as great and startling innovations as those that the past two or three can show, it were folly to predict. But if such innovations should be recorded, and if these shall have run along the line of eccentric and willful perversity, as have so many during the last few decades, and if the public, which has been so deceived in the past, can remain open to similar deceptions in the future, then, at no far-distant date, may we expect taste to have so materially changed that what has been considered beautiful and sublime by the most intelligent, from the time of Bach to the days of Wagner and Tschaikowsky—all this will seem like so many archaic experiments. If, however, what are now regarded as the masterpieces of the *Blütenzeit* of our art can be recorded on cylinders of the finest quality and preserved in specially constructed storehouses, as proof against fire and damp as the Pyramids of Egypt, then can future generations learn something of the nature of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nineteenth-century music. Undoubtedly there will exist in the twenty-fifth century a strong and deep-rooted prejudice against it (indeed, this prejudice is beginning to assert itself), but it is possible that a brotherhood of idealists may insist on reviving this art, after the manner of those men of culture in the late Middle Ages who brought about the Renaissance. This thought alone should interest the philanthropist whose imagination is sufficiently active to enable him to depict possible conditions in a period remote from that which indicates his own life limit, and lead him to endow a Library of Living Melody.

STRIKE WHEN THE IRON IS HOT

BY CHARLES OTIS JUDKINS

YOU wouldn't take him for a teacher, because his face is smutty. You wouldn't suppose him a preacher, because his hands are calloused and the nails broken. The preacher's hands are too often soft, white, effeminate. Yet he is a preacher and a teacher; a teacher of teachers and a preacher to preachers. He teaches one deep lesson with power. He preaches from one text ideally. The lesson and the text are, "Strike when the iron is hot."

He is the blacksmith. Have you watched him at his work? He puts a strip of unformed iron into the blaze and works the bellows pole. He is to make a shoe for the heaviest draft horse in the city, and it must be strong and true, to brace the hoof in stress and to hold it in shape against strain and blows. He watchfully turns the iron, withdraws it, thrusts it back and turns it again, draws it forth, knocks it over the anvil's edge, and swings his shining hammer high. He pauses, sets the iron at the right angle, watches the glow, then strikes with precision. Again and again falls the blow, light or heavy as is needed, with thought and precise act, until presently over the anvil's edge he drops the shoe completed.

There is a time when human life is at just the right heat for beating into shape. It is called adolescence. It comes once in a lifetime. The character must be shaped then, or probably never fully, and certainly never to the best advantage. Human life glows and sparkles during that shaping period. The very basis of it, the divine human body, is in such turmoil of growth, such heat of progress, that the foundations for character in the vital organs, muscle and nerve, must then be laid. Sometimes the frame in adolescent growth leaps up a foot a year. The lungs expand, the digestive organs enlarge, the muscles stretch out, the nerves push forth toward perfected systems. The whole physical nature is at white heat, and invites the shaping blow as it never will again. And if, as Browning writes, "Nor soul helps flesh more now than flesh helps soul," this is the time to fix the flesh by the most wise and careful training, so that it will, through the adult years, express with efficiency the ambitions of the mind and the motives and yearnings of the spirit.

This is the time, too, when not only is the frame at proper heat, and organs, muscles, and quivering nerves are in condition to be shaped for burden-bearing, but when the whole physical system first experiences race potentiality, when the divine outreach of the progression of humanity is felt in an unnamed longing and desire which youth itself cannot comprehend but intensely appreciates. That feeling is right, and should be treated with dignity and sympathy, not with the grin and jest of many a primitive parent. Up to this hour the boy and the girl have repelled each other. At this time, in the very bodily process, the sexes are drawn together by the vital reproductive energy which God has placed in every healthy human body. And if we hope to lay the moral basis on which to found the ideals of monogamous life, and the physical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

powers and thought structures of true parentage, by which we hope to produce a selected race of beings for high and fine activity, these are the accepted years, when the iron of the flesh is hot for striking.

At white heat during this delicate period glows the growing mind. "Dream Life" is read now, but not again. The stirrings of ambition are felt, and the mind seeks the frontiers of all types of effort, and tries to dream and theorize its way through the larger fields of conquest. It reaches out with unsatisfying grasp, feels the depths of despair, and wonders whether life has anything satisfactory to offer. It experiences the heat and stress of remorse and unsatisfied desire.

Is the young mind arrogant, egotistical, intolerant? These phases are flying sparks from hot brain-stuff. Is temper uncontrolled, envy quick, and jealousy extreme? These are colors of the tempering heat, and indicate the weight of blow wanted on the instant.

Certain thinkers hold that the individual does his original thinking during the adolescent period. The time of organizing thought varies with types of people and their attitudes towards life, but these authorities are doubtless right in the belief that the average man, at least, forms his lasting modes of thought before coming to his twenty-fifth year; and a man's usefulness depends on his modes of thinking. Dr. George A. Gordon contends that the Protestant religion comes to its highest through the reason, and certainly all lesser things are so best conceived. Is it not clear that the mental iron should be struck when it is hot, and that the Church and State which would have the service of finest minds must see to it that when the mind is in the best condition to be molded, those who swing the hammers of influence should be about their business?

Beyond a doubt this is the time when the soul first opens itself fully to the final shaping. We teach religion, but religion is an experience. The Outlook taught years ago the best definition of religion. It is: "Religion is the life of God experienced in the soul of a man."

When the young spirit, aflame with the love motive, is introduced to Jesus Christ as the lover of men and the loved son of God, it leaps to meet him. It longs to defend him in the presence of his enemies, to go with him through his severe and unjust trial, and it despises the disciples when they desert him. It would follow him to the cross when he was dragged thither, and would stand by to the end. It would tenderly lift him down from the cross and bear him to burial. It would turn to the world with the appeal of Christ, and make it with an energy, a feeling, a color, with which it is seldom made after the burning youth-days are past.

I appeal to the Church of to-day. This work is not revival. You cannot do it in the bulk. It is your constant work. The iron is heated in the flame of growing life, and no two characters come to the right temper at the same instant. It is faulty to attempt to mass this type of life, or to put it into classes for molding. The blows must be struck on each piece individually and at just the right angle and moment. It is the Church's duty to watch every youth in its congregation and community, and, from the pastor to the last Sunday-school teacher, to be alert to improve the opportunity. When the mind begins that uncomfortable questioning, and feels those undue depressions which seem baseless, let the counsels be kindly, the encouragement full, and the expression of mental friendship eager on the part of every grown person in the church, so that the heated minds may have the molding of all the developed mentality the Church can produce. When the adolescent soul is ready to defend the suffering Christ and to appreciate the loving Fatherhood of God, it is time for the adulthood of the Church to draw the soul out, and mold it into religious being. The race will come to a true knowledge of God the Father and a due reverence for the revealing Son, Jesus Christ, only as, one by one, when they are white hot, they are shaped by an alert Church.

Get to your anvil, Church of Christ, and strike when the iron is hot! As for the old, rusty, bent strips that are lying around, revive them into usefulness when you can; but they are not the object of your chief endeavor, nor will they ever give you most efficient service.

The shaped character is the dependable character.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPECTATOR

"TO Thetford? That means the pageant! You're goin' to see a fine thing." And the man with the scythe came out to the roadside where the Spectator had stopped to inquire the last stage of his way. For the Spectator was on his way to see a pageant. Naturally the first duty of a spectator is to see things, to see rather "more than meets the eye," perhaps. And the Spectator, having been bidden many times of late to see pageants, historical, educational, propagandist, and prophetic, had chosen this pageant of a small, remote agricultural community as being typical of the newer direction the outdoor drama is taking in America, where it is becoming something more than a celebration—a real democratic art-expression of a community.

The mower's heartfelt remark epitomized the attitude of the residents of the six villages that make up the town of Thetford, Vermont. And indeed it must be something fine, something of more than surface meaning, that could so engross the New England farmer, hard-headed, practical, keen, and with a sense of humor that would not permit him to make himself absurd in ever so slight a degree. It must be something out of the ordinary to make him put on his great-grandfather's knee-breeches and pot hat in the morning and go about the business of his day thus clad, because he was to take part in the pageant in the afternoon. It was very quaint to see the women in hoop-skirts and flowered silks purchasing their weekly supplies in the village store, or delivering baskets of eggs to their village customers. An Indian was selling stamps in the post-office, while a young wood nymph, with streaming hair, cantered up and down the village street, doubtless carrying messages for the busy pageant master.

Imagine a flat, grassy intervale beside the elm-bordered banks of the Connecticut River. All around rise the mountains, steeply and abruptly, from this flat land, and taking on many tones of blue-green in the changing lights of day and evening. The river banks are somewhat high and steep, and covered with a tangled growth of shrubs and vines. At one end is a grove of pine trees on a gently sloping hill, and in the middle distance is a low vine-covered fence, dividing the field into two parts, in the nearer one of which the individual action takes place, while the large groups approach through the more distant half. From the west, the east, the south, come running the Spirits of the Mountain, the River, and the Intervale. One is tall and dark and draped in green, one smaller and fair and clad in blue and silver, and the third, joyous and opulent, is clothed in pale gold and carries a branch of fruit. They dance and play and are not disturbed by the entrance of the Indians, who dance with them, making scurrying sorties to shoot their whirring arrows off over the river. There is no conflict between the spirits of Nature and the Indian. But when the white man appears, they all shrink from him and gradually they disperse. The Puritan has driven out the native spirits of the land.

With this symbolic introduction began the Pageant of Thetford, and there were also three interludes, in which the dance served to interpret different phases of the history of Thetford, the first of these showing the Spirit of Home gradually winning the Spirits of the Mountain, the River, and the Intervale, which had come, more or less reluctantly, at the call of the white man. The second interlude represented the Spirit of War, a spirit in flaming red that scattered the young men and maidens of the Age of Homespun, who were dancing their country dances on the green, and then proceeded to execute, alone, a frenzied dance of mocking cruelty and of insolent, fiendish glee. In the third interlude the Spirit of Pageantry, resplendent, mystic, radiant with hope and joy, raises Thetford from the depression induced by the Age of Machinery and the temporary failure to meet the new and changed conditions, and, aided by America, inspires her with new hope until she reaches down and draws from the earth a sword which she brandishes as the symbol of her renewed confidence in herself and in the future.

There was considerable dramatic skill shown in the alternation of grave and gay, the latter best typified by the boisterous country fair of olden times, which was played with a spontaneity and abandon, and, with it all, an artistic restraint, which made it appear a triumph of studied art, or else the actual occurrence itself. And just here the Spectator paused to wonder why it sometimes happens that an amateur actor, perhaps a quite unlettered person, can so play a scene that it seems the perfection of art.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Is it perhaps the absence of convention, which must always hamper the trained actor, unless he be one of the few geniuses who create spontaneously without reference to any precedent? Or is it principally the inspiration of out-of-doors, and the fact that the amateur is acting for the play's sake, not for gain or even for individual glory?

Certain it is, if illusion is the test of good acting, that Ben Farmer on his new mowing-machine working out, to his own satisfaction at least, the advantages of the new machinery, was a part "well studied" in expression, business, tone of voice, and general atmosphere. But then—the man taking this part was *really* a farmer; he knew the difficulties of wringing a living from the land. He appreciated the painful necessity he was under of discharging his helper now that he had the machine that "could do the work of four men." So, Henry West, the Western farmer returned to Thetford for Old Home Week, discussing the New Agriculture with the Master of the Grange, *was really* a Thetford man back home from his Western wheat ranch on vacation, and it was with the *real* Master of the Grange that he talked of the difference between the new agriculture and the old.

Perfect as were many of these scenes, it is a fact that some of them were never rehearsed at all, or rehearsed only once indoors, and the stage business of pitching hay, driving the mowing-machine, or what not, was left to the inspiration of the moment. The Spectator, being a bit of a pedant, would follow the pageant book, and was vastly entertained by the freedom with which some of the actors rendered the lines—a freedom which added to, rather than detracted from, the illusion of reality. The sense, the spirit, was there, but there was no slavery to the mere word. The very flaws in the performance were but added pleasures, and audience and actors laughed together when the first settler plucked a goodly red apple from a butternut tree—with some difficulty because it had been too firmly tied on—and when the dead or dying soldier on a stretcher was dropped quite unceremoniously by the bearer at his head, while the one at the other end held his heels high in air. He was a real hero, however, and did not flinch even under this treatment.

The element of pathos was supplied by the war episode played by the people of Post Mills—one of the six villages—in honor of its Grand Army of the Republic. To the sound of fife and drum, the five remaining veterans of this little town marched across the field and took up their position at the far side. The most vigorous and heartfelt applause of the afternoon greeted the five old men, some of them stooping and feeble and all hoary with honorable age, and tears stood in many eyes as the simple scene was enacted—the farewell to the departing soldiers, the news of battle from the front, and, finally, the return of the wounded, quickly followed by the announcement of the victory of Gettysburg.

Too numerous for description here were the episodes typical of the life of the early settlers, but one stands out in the memory—the flight of the townspeople, with all their goods and chattels, when the coming of Burgoyne's army was reported. One brave woman, whose husband was away with their only horse, decided to "stick by the stuff," and was rewarded by finding it a false alarm. None of these episodes were of much import to the world outside. Thetford does not appear largely in the annals of the country, but, small as it is, there is an increasingly well-developed civic consciousness, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter seemed to merit some fitting celebration.

For a year Thetford has been talking pageant. Blessed with a minister, himself a native of the town, who has made its history his life study, Thetford was ready to grasp with enthusiasm the pageant idea. For two months preparations had been active. Attics had been ransacked, and many beautiful and quaint costumes brought out. An old stage-coach, which ran for many years, was again pressed into service. Old wagons, old plows, spinning-wheels, and many articles of household use were dug out from neglected barns and shed chambers. Records were searched, historic spots identified, parts assigned, and the whole town threw itself heart and soul into the preparations—and, simple as it was, the thing was an undoubted success.

This, then, was a pageant in its purest and best form, the drama of a town, enacted with enthusiasm by young and old alike, setting forth not a romance, not a tragedy, composed by rule of thumb, and pleasurable because appealing largely to the imagination, but scenes making concrete and vivid the life of the town, past, present—yes, and future too—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with all its joys, its sorrows, its problems, its struggles, and its triumphs.

Nor, when the three days of performance were over, was the pageant finished, for out of its organization had grown the Boy Scouts and Girl Pioneers, and the Thetford Kitchen, where Thetford matrons are to market the products of their traditional skill with jellies and preserves. The Musical Society, which, under able direction, did exceptionally good choral work, has from this triumph taken a new lease of life; the farmers are getting together and taking advantage of the expert advice upon soils and methods that is freely given by the University of Vermont and by the United States Government. And this fact of the permanent value of the pageant was perhaps the greatest triumph achieved by its director and his assistants.

THE NEW BOOKS

The love of all mankind for adventure is proved every book-publishing season by the appearance of numerous stories in which this element is to the fore. Three or four such books lie before us. The best of these by far, it seems to us, is Mr. H. De Vere Stackpoole's "The Ship of Coral." This is a tale of a far-away, almost unknown island, where a pirate's ship lies covered deep with coral in a now landlocked bay. That shipwrecked men will find it and dream of Spanish treasure buried in it is inevitable; but the working out of the story is original, and it contains at least one startling surprise. Part of the scene is laid in Martinique, and the author revels, both here and in the coral island, in luscious and sometimes even genuinely poetical description of tropical nature. The temptation to make use of the destruction of St. Pierre by the eruption of Pelée was irresistible. Altogether, there is charm and passion in the book, although it is overelaborated. (Duffield & Co., New York. $1.25.) We cannot speak in as high praise of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's "A Person of Some Importance," which gives a fictitious version of the Austrian tragedy which centered around the death of Prince Rudolph, although the name is not given. In this story the Prince is neither murdered nor does he commit suicide, but lives for many years. How and where he lives is the secret of the story, in keeping which the young American hero meets many strange adventures and much persecution. Not only does the story lack probability, but it does not for a moment induce the reader's imagination to lend itself to any sense of illusion in the plot. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana. $1.25.) Much stronger in its appeal to the imagination is Mr. Harold MacGrath's "The Carpet from Bagdad," which comes to us from the same publishers. This is quite different from most of Mr. MacGrath's work in fiction, and has a singular and original subject. It follows the adventures of a rug which is abstracted from a palace in Bagdad by a reckless American, is brought to New York, and is the occasion of more than one crime; the story is prettily ended by making the rug serve as the wedding carpet for the lovers. Mr. John Haslett is a new name to us in this field of fiction; and his story "Desmond Rourke, Irishman," has a good deal of promise in it. Here, too, for a time, as in "The Ship of Coral," the story moves to Martinique. The plot is not entirely probable, and is not handled skillfully; but the characters talk and act naturally, and the mystery is very well kept up. The book will not compare with the really great books of its class; but it indicates the probability of better work from the writer. (D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.25.)

Why any one should prefer to have Shakespeare's stories told by some one else than Shakespeare is a little hard to understand; but H. A. Guerber has a recognized reputation for doing this sort of thing deftly and effectively. "Stories of Shakespeare's Tragedies" will be a companion volume to the author's "Stories of the Wagner Operas;" but we hope its chief mission will be to send its readers directly to the masterpieces of English literature which are here skeletonized; for, as compared with the Shakespeare stories by Charles and Mary Lamb, these summaries have not very much of the flesh-and-blood element of literature. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.25.)

A quantity of material has been gathered by Mr. and Mrs. William Platt which should result in a splendid series of "Stories of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scottish Border." The conscientious care of the writers has dulled somewhat the glow of splendor which we have a right to anticipate. The peculiarly exciting music of the pipes should sound throughout these stories, but we must content ourselves with undoubted facts—nobly barbaric in themselves—and furnish the imagination ourselves. This criticism arises solely from a jealous love for the tales of the Border. It is probable that boys and girls will read of daring, patriotic, and often cruel deeds, and never miss the glowing romance. Such lifelong favorites as "Sir Patrick Spens," "Fair Helen of Kirkconnell," "After Flodden," and many others appear again, illustrated by M. Meredith Williams with clever sketches printed upon dull gray paper. In spite of the somber style of text and illustration, the book is a valuable repository of Border tales, and should be in the hands of many a boy and girl. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. $1.50.)

No one is better fitted to interpret Oriental fairy tales for English readers than Dr. William Elliott Griffis, an authority upon Japan. We are indebted to him for a delightful book called "The Unmannerly Tiger and Other Korean Tales," in which he has preserved the true flavor of Eastern fancy and thought. A brief salutation, "On the Doorstep," puts the reader in accord with the stories. The good, mischievous sprite, Tokgabi, is blood brother to the "good little people" of whom the Irish still speak in hushed tones. There is genuine merriment in these Korean tales, and they trail along with an occasional lapse into inconsequence which will delight natural children. Dr. Griffis pays a high tribute to his contemporaries in missionary and educational work, "shining names" to whom we owe almost all of our knowledge of the folk-lore of Japan, China, and Korea. (The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $1.)

An event of distinct importance in the philosophic world is the posthumous publication of a book by the late William James, "Some Problems of Philosophy: A Beginning of an Introduction to Philosophy," as edited, in accordance with its author's wish, by his disciple and friend, Dr. H. M. Kallen. It is, unfortunately, an unfinished work, but even in its fragmentary form it constitutes a valuable addition to the thoughtful volumes that have preceded it from the same pen. Viewed from the controversial standpoint it is of importance as meeting the attacks of those who, unable seemingly to appreciate at their full worth the noble spirituality and devotion to truth that always distinguished its author's writings, have condemned his philosophy as chaotic and anarchistic, and as involving a revolt against all tradition, authority, and unity. For the tradition, authority, and unity of dogma, as a philosophic method, Professor James assuredly felt nothing but contempt, and in this little volume he once more strikes at philosophic dogmatism. It is a historically valid objection to philosophy, he affirms, that it is dogmatic and pretends to settle things by pure reason, whereas "the only fruitful mode of getting at truth is to appeal to concrete experience." Nor does the appeal to experience inevitably necessitate, as some of his critics seem to fear, an upsetting of belief in the great "general truths" which rationalistic writers have always supposed it impossible to explain on the basis of concrete experience. There are, indeed, Professor James frankly admits, some problems in philosophy which his method—the method of the so-called pragmatic rule—fails to solve. Such, for example, is the ontological problem, the problem of being. But here, he insists, every philosophic method is equally powerless. "The question of being is the darkest in all philosophy. All of us are beggars here, and no school can speak disdainfully of another or give itself superior airs. For all of us alike, fact forms a datum, gift, or *Vorgefundenes*, which we cannot burrow under, explain, or get behind. It makes itself somehow, and our business is far more with its What than with its Whence or Why." To the "What," accordingly, James turns, discussing the problem of concept and precept, the problem of the one and the many, the problem of the infinite, and the problem of causation. To attempt even to summarize here his views on these great problems is out of the question, and we must refer the reader to the book itself. It is enough to say that he handles them with his characteristic candor, and, in the main, though not altogether, with his characteristic clearness. Also, that in his handling of them he applies, with skill and power, his pragmatic rule, the method of evaluation which in especial has made him, these latter years, a storm-center of philosophic controversy. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $1.25.)

The most striking thing about General F. V. Greene's "The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States" is the complete absence of any discussion of the fighting and campaigning in progress throughout the Revolution in the country west of the Alleghanies. The name of George Rogers Clark does not appear, there

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is not a word about his audacious and brilliantly successful expedition against the British posts in the Northwest, and the seven years of warfare in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Watauga are not mentioned. The one reference to the military achievements of the trans-Alleghany settlers is a brief and inadequate account of the Battle of King's Mountain, a battle which was really one of the decisive engagements of the war, and should certainly have received more than the single paragraph of description accorded to it. As to the fighting in Kentucky and Watauga, there can be no question that the stubborn resistance of the Western pioneers was all that saved the seaboard colonies, especially in the South, from a crushing attack along the entire length of their frontier; and the omission of any study of the border fighting and its significance is consequently amazing in a work that purports to be a military history of the Revolution. Apart from this, however, there is little of importance to criticise in General Greene's book. It does give a compact and clearly informative review of the battles and campaigns fought by Washington and his generals; and the point of view consistently maintained is that of an impartial critic desirous of doing justice to both sides. The portrait drawn of Washington is in some respects novel, since General Greene ascribes to him Napoleonic qualities which have not hitherto impressed with equal force students of his achievements as a soldier, but the evidence for which is here presented in a convincing manner. Second only to Washington as a military genius this author rates Nathaniel Greene, and places Benedict Arnold next to Greene. He is inclined to minimize the importance of the aid rendered by France; but, on the other hand, he emphasizes the fact that the blunders and incompetency of certain British commanders had much to do with the ultimate achievement of independence. The second part of his book is devoted to a review of the military policy of the United States from the Revolution to the present day, and is quite evidently a piece of special pleading intended to stress the importance of continuing and extending the work of army reorganization begun by Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.)

In "An Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament" Dr. James Moffatt has done for the New Testament what Dr. Driver has done for the Old Testament in his "Introduction to the Old Testament." Dr. Moffatt is himself one of the best types of Scotch scholars, and his book is one of the best fruits of Scotch scholarship. With full recognition and appreciation of German scholarship, we prefer that of England and Scotland as being not less thorough and better balanced. Dr. Moffatt believes in applying modern methods to the study of the New Testament—that is, the method of analysis and synthesis. To study a piece of mechanism—an engine, for example—you take it apart. To acquaint yourself with its various portions and the functions of each you put it together again to see how the various parts function together, and what is the result of the completed whole. To study a flower you pursue the same method—you analyze and investigate root, branch, stem, petal, stamen. There are some persons to whom the subjecting of the Bible to this analysis seems irreverent. They say that they object to having it "picked to pieces." But picking it to pieces is essential to thorough study of it. If the Bible is not only the word of God but the words of God, dictated by him to amanuenses, this process is unnecessary and superfluous, as it would be to pick to pieces a printing-machine on which a volume of Shakespeare had been printed in order to study Shakespeare. But if the Bible is a book of human experiences, and the revelation of God is to be found in the experiences of the writers, then we must know who the writers were, what the times and circumstances under which they wrote, what their temperament and personality. This is the work which Dr. Driver has done for the Old Testament and Dr. Moffatt has done for the New Testament, both of them reverently, conservatively, constructively, but also radically, thoroughly, and fearlessly. Dr. Moffatt's book is not one for the average layman. It is too minute and too detailed. It is not one even for the unstudious preacher. It is a book of processes, not merely of results. But if there is any better volume to aid the student in the work of analysis of the New Testament, we do not know of its existence. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.)

The amplitude of the "Catholic Encyclopedia," the eleventh volume of which has recently appeared, in matters touching the constitution, doctrine, discipline, and history of the Catholic Church is indicated by the twenty-eight pages given to the periodical literature of the Church, whose origin is traced to the fifteenth century. The value of such a work of reference for Protestants as well as Catholics is evident. The interests and needs of American Catholics have been especially cared for. Of this the forty pages given to New York, half to the city

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and half to the State, are significant, especially in view of the full account of laws concerning religion and the churches, marriage and its annulment, divorce, charities, bequests, and the restrictions on these and on liquor-selling, not omitting a protest against the pernicious "Raines Law" in the name of decency. The Catholic population of New York City in 1910 is estimated as nearly two million; in the remainder of the State as nearly three-fourths of a million. In 1784 New York freed Catholics from every restriction. The law was so severe in the Colonial period that in 1741 one John Ury "was executed for the crime of being a 'Popish priest' and teaching his religion." This subject, besides numerous references elsewhere, is separately treated at length in the account of Penal Laws after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The current impression that all New Englanders, except in Rhode Island, were intolerant is corrected by the acquittal here pronounced upon Connecticut. An interesting feature of this great work appears in articles apparently providing for the guidance of the clergy in the discharge of their delicate duty as spiritual directors in the confessional. But subjects of general interest are not overlooked; eight pages are given to a finely illustrated article on Numismatics. American Catholicism is evidently distinct from other varieties of the same faith. The educated Protestant who consults these valuable volumes will be likely to realize that, while obedient to the teaching of Rome, they smack of our soil, and could hardly have originated elsewhere. (The Robert Appleton Company, New York. $6 per vol.)

Some time ago there was discovered in the Library of Congress a long manuscript in French written by a certain Dr. Paul Alliot, of whom nothing more is known than that he was a physician in New Orleans at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, got into trouble with the local authorities, was deported and imprisoned in France, and a year later came to New York, from which he addressed to President Jefferson the manuscript afterwards found in the Library of Congress. It is entitled "Historical and Political Reflections on Louisiana," and its importance to the historical student is such that it has now been printed, together with a number of hitherto unpublished supplementary documents, in two large volumes, carrying the title of "Louisiana Under the Rule of Spain, France, and the United States, 1785–1807." Briefly, Alliot, whose manuscript reveals him as a keen observer, gives a graphic account of the manners, customs, industries, and political conditions of the people of the New Orleans and Louisiana of the Purchase period, his statements admirably rounding out the observations of contemporary travelers, from whose writings the editor of these volumes, Dr. James A. Robertson, has made many citations in order to afford as complete a view as possible of the country and its inhabitants at the time it came into the possession of the United States. The supplementary documents published with the Alliot manuscript consist chiefly of official and semi-official papers relating to Louisiana and preserved in the archives of Washington, London, Paris, and Madrid. One especially interesting series is that of twenty-four letters from Claiborne to Madison, giving an account of the reorganization of Louisiana under American rule. Another and even more valuable series, from the standpoint of the student of Western history, comprises a number of reports from Spanish colonial officials to the home authorities. These have to do largely with the historic "Mississippi Navigation" problem, which pressed so severely on the early settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee because of their need of utilizing the Mississippi as a trade route to the markets of the Atlantic States; and the language of these reports makes it very evident that the obstructionist tactics of Spain were due to a full realization that the moment the right to navigate the Mississippi was conceded to the Western pioneers an impetus would be given to a migratory movement which would end by swamping Spain's trans-Mississippi possessions. All the documents are well annotated, and the work will doubtless find a place in every library with pretensions to affording facilities for historical study and investigation. (The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland. $10.)

Though somewhat over-detailed, the late Colonel Charles E. Stewart's "Through Persia in Disguise" is an interesting narrative. Mrs. Stewart contributes an introduction which gives special atmosphere to the book. Incidentally, she was the first woman to travel overland to India. In view of the construction of a railway line from the Mediterranean into Mesopotamia, the present volume has particular value, for in 1869 Colonel Stewart traveled over this very route and continued to the Persian Gulf. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.)

A tiny book, "Jesus the Joyous Comrade," by Richard Henry Brown, reminds one of the phrase "muscular Christianity," that attracted attention years ago; it makes for robust and healthy spiritual life. It calls for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"the reconstruction of theology around the glowing heart of Christ's gladness." He was of all men "the strongest and most joyous." His joy was that which springs from having first "mastered himself." It was that fullness of joy which goes with fullness of character, the fruit of "struggle inspired by the vision of righteousness." A happy warrior, he "knew the ecstasy of joy when righteousness had won." The doctrine of this tonic booklet accords with Jesus' words concerning "my joy" as peculiarly his, and as his disciples' ideal. (Association Press, New York. 40c.)

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

SOME SUPERSTITIONS

After reading Mr. Bruce's article on superstition I wish to make a few remarks in way of corroboration. It is quite interesting to me, who am a foreigner, to see how many things are the same in the different countries, while again there are many things I never before heard of. I know a housewife who broke her best and most costly mirror and died shortly after, and her sister-in-law fully believed this to be the cause. It was in my old country. There also they have one day in the week on which they are very reluctant to commence anything, only it is Monday, not Friday, as here. For example: although it is most natural for a workingman to begin a new job on a Monday, neither he nor the boss will ever think of appointing this day for the start. I have often thought that the starting on a Monday was the cause of the deplorable inefficiency of the Legislature in the same country. This Legislature came into being about sixty years ago, when every kind of superstition was despised and looked down on and officially declared as dead. And therefore, just in spite, they chose a Monday on which to commence their annual sessions. But, surely, their luck has been thin; so I think they should not have been so rash in provoking that sprite, or whatever it is, that watches Monday in that country. There, too, I knew a man who made a business of coming to the assistance of dinner-parties where the unlucky number thirteen was in evidence. When I came to this country and found out that they had a different bad day, I felt for a time very unhappy because of the doubling; but, as the time went on, I came to the conclusion that, contrariwise, those two unhappy days abrogated one another, so in my case now any day in the week is good. The warning of singing early in the morning I have known all my life and taken much to heart. About returning after having started for something, I guess I know all there is to know; for, although I dislike it very much, I must confess, being somewhat absent-minded, I often have to do it, and of course it detracts from the prospering of what I go for. When it is an important thing, however, I am cowardly enough to take refuge in common sense, and think that the most my returning can signify is a forewarning. So, if I have bad luck, it is not because I went back, but my turning back only foretold me that I should have bad luck.

Here I thought that I had written all that I wished of the matter, and I showed it to a friend of mine. When he had read it, he also wanted to read your article; did so, and thereafter said to me: "Why will you even touch such things? Let these idle wiseheads alone. Let them perish in peace with all their wisdom. Don't you see how foolish all that talk is? What is superstition? It is man's spirit looking for support in the wrong direction. But there is a difference in spirits; some are mighty, and some very weak; the mightier the spirit, the mightier also the superstitions. Now our generation's spirit is very miserable, hardly a spirit at all, and therefore its superstitions consist only in such trifles, such petty things as you write about, and which they never take seriously, anyhow. But go back to the time when they burned witches, and you have something worth mentioning; and why? Because that time had a spirit, a mighty spirit, probably the mightiest so far in man's history. Or go to the primitive races; even their superstitions are of a different kind from ours, because their spirit is vital, while ours is dying. Or go to the sleeping nations of Asia; they have, I think, just because they have been sleeping, kept their spirit intact, and there, too, you shall find superstition. But here, bah! No, for real superstition with us you must wait for the renewing of its spirit, so that it will again be able to grasp, in all primitiveness, the eternal truths; then in its wake superstition will follow, as shade follows light." So spoke my friend. "Well," I said, "I have heard

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these views of yours about the baseness of our time often; and I don't know if it is not superstition also. I really think I will put it down with the rest as one sample more." "Act according to your wits. What do I care, one way or another?" he answered.

Port Chester, New York. J. M. BUSK.

WHAT IS SUPERSTITION?

I have read articles which attempted to account for superstition and articles which condemned superstition, but the one by Mr. Bruce in the recent number of The Outlook is the only article I recall having read which in any way defended superstition. In this article Mr. Bruce endeavored to make three points: first, superstition is harmless and interesting and by no means pernicious in its influence; second, it is not a sign of a low state of civilization in a community, or of lack of intellectual ability in an individual; third, practically every one possesses some sort of superstition. From all three of these points I think most of the readers of The Outlook would emphatically dissent. In the first place, to be fettered by superstition is not an interesting and harmless condition, but it is one which is degrading and productive of serious results. Among the least of the evils of superstition may be mentioned the uncomfortable situations that so frequently arise through the refusal of some one to sit down at a table with twelve others, or to begin a piece of work on Friday. A more serious aspect is the effect on the scientific method which a belief in superstition is sure to have. Any one who is fettered by these ridiculous notions cannot bring to the problems of science the proper mental attitude to get good results. Again, it is difficult to understand how one who believes in the Christian religion, and that the world is ruled by a benevolent God, can, at the same time, believe that God is so capricious as to be constantly on the lookout for those of his children who are sufficiently venturesome to begin a piece of work on Friday.

Referring to the second point made by Mr. Bruce, it would seem that the objection to it is so obvious that it need hardly be stated; or, to put it in another way, one who cannot see without argument that a belief in superstition is intellectually degrading cannot be made to see it by means of argument.

In the third place, the statistics which are quoted regarding the professors at Harvard University would seem to fall into the classification "interesting if true." It is very easy to collect statistics which will prove anything one wishes to prove. One who would approach the Harvard faculty with the attempt to make a case for the prevalence of superstition could doubtless easily do so, but that any such percentage of Harvard professors harbor superstitious notions is unthinkable. If it is true, there would seem to be need for a hurried calling together of the Board of Overseers. Conceive of the scholarly gentlemen who have charge of the work in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory teaching their students that, along with the law of conservation of energy, of universal attraction, and of constancy of nature, there are other laws which must be considered, such, for example, as the law that a dire calamity will follow any one who sits at a table where there are thirteen. Evidently the error in these statistics comes from the definition of superstition. Mr. Bruce includes in his list of superstitions the phenomenon of being afraid in the dark. This can by no possibility be called superstition. Any one, for example, who enters an empty house may have a lurking fear that some one is concealed in the house waiting for him with a club. The fear of this is by no means superstition. It has a physical explanation, and is no more indicative of superstition than is the uncomfortable feeling in the pit of one's stomach when going down in an elevator. Again, Mr. Bruce's explanation of the custom of knocking on wood, although it is not the generally accepted explanation, would remove it from the list of superstitions altogether. If one is disgusted with himself for boasting, and expresses this disgust by petulantly striking wood, it is a childish thing to do, but it is not superstition. If, on the other hand, one is convinced that the mere contact with wood has any effect upon his future mental attitude, it becomes an entirely different matter. Educated men have a duty to perform along the line of belief in superstition. This duty, however, would seem to lie, not in the direction of encouraging and excusing these beliefs and practices, but in visiting them with the heartiest condemnation.

JAMES S. STEVENS.

Orono, Maine.

ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY AND BUSINESS

The publication of my article, "Psychology and Business," in the September 2 issue of The Outlook has brought me so many letters of inquiry that it is out of the question to attempt to answer each. It is possible, however, to make a general answer, since the inquiries in the main relate to obtaining some idea of the existing literature on the subject, which is, it must be said, decidedly meager as yet. The best statement of psychological laws, as applied

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to business advertising, will be found in Dr. W. D. Scott's "The Theory of Advertising" and "The Psychology of Advertising" (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston). This writer, who is Professor of Psychology in Northwestern University, has for some years made a special study of business psychology. Mr. N. C. Fowler's "Practical Salesmanship" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), although not written by a professional psychologist, embodies applications of many psychological laws of importance in the science of salesmanship. The same writer has issued, through the same publishers, a book entitled "Starting in Life" that is of practical value to those interested in the choice of a vocation. The possibilities of psychology as an aid in vocation-choosing are more directly developed in Professor Münsterberg's "American Problems" (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York), which also contains a chapter on "Psychology and the Market," touching on business psychology in general. All these books are written in language easily understood by the non-scientific reader. More technical, but of importance to those who would understand some of the fundamental laws of psychology for the purpose of applying them in business life, is Dr. Boris Sidis's "The Psychology of Suggestion" (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Several of the books named, I may add, contain bibliographical references helpful to the reader who wishes to study the subject in greater detail.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

IMPROVE THE LAW

In your issue of August 19, Mr. Joseph Du Vivier, under the caption of "Sentimentalism and Crime," speaking from "several years' experience as a prosecuting official," declares that in the United States "public opinion is in league to prevent the enforcement of law," and he denounces vigorously an alleged excess of sentimentality and sympathy in the people of this country, claimed by him to be responsible for it.

If Mr. Du Vivier has accurately placed the blame, then I, for one, fear that, great as is the evil on which he enlarges, we are remediless. The tendency to deal humanely with all men, whether bond or free, criminal or saint, has been growing in us as a prime article of our faith for too long to be turned back by advice, and, to most of us, it seems one of the greatest of virtues, not one of the most serious of faults. At all events, we cannot, if we would, return to the sterner and more ruthless habits of mind and action that have marked the past. To ask our whole people to remake their human nature on that discarded model is indeed most impotently to command the mountain to come to Mahomet.

But, in the opinion of a vast number who are not prosecuting officials, the fault is elsewhere. It is the penal law and its administration that should advance to our ideals of mercy and justice, that should discard its mediæval spirit, not we who should retreat to that low standard. I, too, as a lawyer, have seen something of the administration of the criminal law and of the results of its treatment of its victims, with its callous brutality unworthy a generous people, and I applaud, without reserve, the instincts of humanity in the average American that cause him to shrink from imposing upon even the unworthy criminal the needless barbarities and horrors of our penal institutions. So long as the almost invariable result of our blundering methods of punishment is utterly to destroy the already slender chance of the prisoner for amendment, so long we must expect the average American to be loth to participate in the administration of that punishment.

Mr. Du Vivier well says that "crime should be treated as we treat disease." But this is made impossible by our antiquated system of punishment. If our physicians employed a system of medication that strongly tended to increase the patient's torture and to promote his disease, most of us would probably be reluctant to employ a physician; in which event we should very likely have critics who assured us that we were effeminate and unduly fearful of pain and death. Yet, if there is any fact that is well established in the popular mind, it is that our penal institutions are, in the main, conducted in a manner that makes them veritable hotbeds of crime and criminal instincts.

The average American does not approve of crime; the great bulk of our people are earnestly desirous that crime should be checked. Why not, then, cease railing at human nature, and turn our attention to the improvement and modernization of our penal laws and institutions, so that they, by enlightened and scientific methods, may educate and reform the criminal? When our penal laws and institutions are so altered that they seek to benefit rather than to demoralize the character of the prisoner, just as our hospitals seek to benefit the body of the patient, then, although the prisoner may often dread and seek to avoid the confinement, just as the patient often dreads and seeks to avoid the surgeon's knife, we can count with confidence on the ready co-operation of our people in the enforcement of the law.

Until this is done, the call of prosecuting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

officials upon our people to lay aside their sympathies in order that penal insitutions may have yet more victims to degrade and corrupt will seem to many of us to be on a par with the custom of Procrustes in chopping up his guest to make him fit the bed.

B. H. KIZER.

Spokane, Washington.

THE YOGI LEGEND OF JESUS

In "The Master Builder" (The Outlook for July 1) you say: "The rumors of this man's preaching came to Jesus, working at his father's bench," etc., implying that for thirty years Jesus had been content thus to work before really awakening to a knowledge of his divine nature and mission. May I submit for your judgment and consideration an outline of the teachings of the Yogi philosophy and of their traditions in regard to this?

Jesus, when twelve years of age, visited Jerusalem with his parents. In one of the inner courts of the great temple he was lost to them for three days, while conversing with the greatest minds of the day and land, the most celebrated teachers and doctors of the law in Israel, asking and answering questions. "They were amazed at his understanding and answers." With this evidence of such a wonderful intellectual grasp of great subjects, of such a marvelous spiritual development, these "magi" at last persuaded the parents to trust the lad to them and their teachings, that he might receive or be put in the way of receiving the instructions for which his soul craved and for which his spirit was fitted. Could the "divine genius" of Jesus, once self-recognized, ever again be content to be obscured amid material pursuits? Thus for seventeen years he traveled in far and distant lands, where he was instructed in the occult lore and wisdom of the different schools in Egypt, India, Persia, and other far regions.

There are traditions to-day among the Brahmins, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians telling of a strange young teacher who appeared among them, who taught marvelous truths, and who aroused great opposition among the priests of the various religions of India and Persia, owing to his preaching against priestcraft and formalism, and also by his bitter opposition to all forms of caste distinctions and restrictions. Returning at last to his native land, he appeared on the scene of John's ministration, a near relative, yet not recognized by him. As a "Master Builder" he was now equipped and ready to commence his public work and fulfill his great mission in the world in revealing the "good news," the "glad tidings," that, just as he had awakened to a knowledge of his divine and spiritual nature, so would each individual of the race awaken in time, thus demonstrating the possibilities of life and his faith in immortality.

While, strictly speaking, the New Testament does not corroborate all this, you will admit it says nothing to the contrary, is silent regarding this important period of between seventeen and eighteen years of his life. Do not this theory, these traditions, reasonably fill the lapse and account for these as years of preparation for his great work? Indeed, he was the "Master Builder," as you claim, "who measured men and movements by the *spirit* which actuated them and the end they sought."

J. A. T.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

[This is an interesting legend, but we do not think it is taken seriously by any scholars. There is nothing to support it, either in the only historical account of the life of Jesus, or in his character and teachings, as they are reported in the four Gospels. All that the Gospels tell us about him is that, after his boyhood experience at Jerusalem, he went down with his parents to Nazareth, and there "was subject unto them," and the statement in Mark that he was known in Galilee as a carpenter (Mark vi. 3). These two statements are certainly inconsistent with the legend which our correspondent reports.—THE EDITORS.]

UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be in London during the great national railway strike, and during this crisis I was an interested listener to the debates in Parliament. My attention was called to the various constituencies represented by the different members, and I was surprised to learn that there was such a vast difference in the size of these respective constituencies.

The number of voters in the largest and smallest, and the normal or average, are officially reported as follows:

	Largest.	Smallest.	Average.
England.....	55,951	2,698	12,988
Scotland.....	24,617	3,037	11,117
Ireland.....	17,176	1,690	6,761
Wales.....	28,932	3,458	12,272

Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., has made some careful estimates, and he finds that of the 670 seats in the House of Commons, based on population, England is entitled to 47 more members, Wales to 1 more, whereas Scotland has 4 too many, and Ireland 44 too many. The average for each constituency in the four countries is 11,799. The actual average for England is 12,988; for Scotland,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

11,117; for Ireland, 6,761; for Wales, 12,272. These figures were a surprise to me, and I believe other readers of The Outlook will be equally surprised. The question naturally arises, are such electoral anomalies, such inequalities in representation in different constituencies, and in the size of different constituencies in the same country, justifiable? Is it fair? Is it democratic? Is there not need of reform in the House of Commons?

WILLIAM R. LAZENBY.

Wickem, Kent County, England.

BEAUTY AND VIRTUE

In the psalm, "Come, let us sing unto the Lord," the first canticle used in the Episcopal morning service, we have the words, "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Is there not a recognition of the holiness of beauty in the Bible? It would seem that there should be, for it is of God's making, and the ability to perceive it calls for deepest gratitude. J. H.

East Orange, New Jersey.

[The Greeks used the same word for beauty and virtue, and in this they were profoundly right. Excellence in character and excellence in music or art both consist in harmony. Moreover, sensuous beauty may be made a means of promoting holiness or beauty of character. But it also may be made a means of degrading and deteriorating character, of ministering to discord, not harmony, in the moral nature. No one who has ever considered the effect of certain dramas or certain forms of art can, we think, doubt this. So we should say, in answer to the question of our correspondent, material beauty may be made, and should be made, a ministry to moral beauty. But whether it is or is not made such a ministry depends upon the spirit and purpose with which it is used.—THE EDITORS.]

THE LORD'S SUPPER

Would you be good enough to suggest some books that will give me some light on this question: "Did Jesus intend to institute the Lord's Supper as a perpetual memorial?" I understand that Emerson answered this question in the negative in a sermon that he published when he resigned his pastorate at Boston. I wonder if I could find that sermon? Whatever suggestions you would be willing to make I shall very gratefully appreciate. G. R. P.

Easton, Pennsylvania.

[It is clear, from the fact that the Lord's Supper was apparently universally recognized in the primitive Church from the very beginning, that the early disciples regarded it as a permanent, if not a perpetual, memorial. It is clear from Paul's saying in Corinthians, "Ye do shew the Lord's death till he come," that Paul so regarded it. And in the account of the Last Supper, as it is given by the evangelist, Christ's request, "Do this in remembrance of me," would indicate his desire that all who held him in loving remembrance should continue thus to remember him, either in a special supper, as is done by most of the Churches, or at every meal, which is, we believe, the interpretation given by the Friends. The latter interpretation seems to us impracticable of carrying out; that is, we do not think it is possible to give to every meal a sacred memorial significance. Therefore we hold to the desirability and importance of a Lord's Supper in which the disciples of Jesus Christ shall join from time to time for the special purpose of memorializing him. The sermon of Ralph Waldo Emerson to which our correspondent refers will be found in the volume of his works entitled "Miscellanies."—THE EDITORS.]

A REQUEST

The Students' Committee of Trinity Church, Boston, consisting of the clergy and certain ladies of the parish, will be glad to have sent to it the names and school addresses of young women who are coming to Boston this fall as students in the various colleges and schools of the city. The Committee is fortunate in having a graduate of Smith College as a student visitor, and desires to meet the new students and make them welcome to the church during their stay in Boston. The Committee also stands ready to aid the students in the matter of selecting lodgings, and to be of any other service that it can be to them. Each year some thousands of young women students come to Boston, and it is believed that many of them would be glad to know some of the clergy and church women of the city. Names and addresses should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee, Miss Bertha Louise Goldthwaite, Trinity Church, Boston.

(Rev.) ALEXANDER MANN, Rector.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BY THE WAY

Visiting British athletes have carried off the honors in two important contests in New York recently. The one which attracted most interest, probably, was the golf contest, in which Harold H. Hilton, of England, won the American amateur championship. In "soccer" (the "Association" or open game of football) also, the English team, the Corinthians, won from the New York Amateur Association Football League in an exciting match. American tennis-players, however, triumphed over the English visitors, and will now have a chance to try their skill against the Australasians in New Zealand.

The Traveling Engineers' Association recently held its annual convention at Chicago, with an attendance of more than four hundred members. Traveling engineers, it may not be generally known, are expert locomotive engineers who go from point to point on the railways which employ them, bringing engines and engineers up to a higher standard of efficiency. They are in a way the advance agents of "scientific management" for the railways.

Tacoma, Washington, believes in the use of concrete sewer pipes. It has more than thirty miles of sewers made of concrete, and these are said to have cost $200,000 less than a similar amount of clay sewer pipes.

Concerning the coming Durbar in India, at which it is expected that King George V will be present in person to take part in the ceremonies, a writer in the "Calcutta Review" who signs himself "A Loyal Oriental" says: "The greatest difficulty in the way of Indian attachment and loyalty to the English sovereign has been the impersonality of the Government during the British period." He rejoices in the prospect of the personal presence of the ruler, who will be "the first British Emperor to be crowned in the Orient."

Several aviators are competing for a $50,000 prize offered for the first successful trip across the continent. The aerial voyage must be completed in thirty days from the time of starting, but the many accidents that have up to the present writing happened to the contestants make the success of any of them a matter of doubt. One hundred miles a day for a month seems, in the present stage of aviation, to be asking too much.

The largest vessel afloat, the Olympic, was seriously damaged by a collision, on September 20, in English waters, with the war-ship Hawke. A huge hole was made in the Olympic's side, but her watertight compartments saved the ship from sinking. No lives were lost.

Until recently, says a writer in "Cassier's Magazine," certain patents which covered the only practical process for producing aluminum made the industry a private preserve; but now this process is public property, and we are on the eve of a great development in this manufacture. That aluminum can and will be substituted for copper in electrical machinery, particularly in long distance transmission, is declared to be a question only of price. Within a few years, the writer predicts, aluminum will take a place in commerce comparable with that now held by iron and copper.

Tattersall Castle, near Lincoln, England, has, a newspaper despatch states, been bought by a wealthy American, who will transport it to the United States and re-erect it as a residence.

Humor would seem to have no place in the stock market. President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford road, recently tried to dispose of a rumor as to his resignation by saying that he "would retire some time, but at a date not fixed," meaning that, in the nature of things, not being immortal, he would eventually have to give up his job. But the statement was interpreted to mean that he would resign immediately, and New Haven stock promptly went down to its lowest record in thirty-seven years. And yet stockbrokers are noted for their joking propensities!

Robert Hichens, the novelist and playwright, is to visit America to superintend the production of his play, "The Garden of Allah," which has been dramatized by himself and Mary Anderson de Navarro from his novel of the same name.

A well-known French art critic, M. Paul Gsell, maintains that the "Mona Lisa" recently stolen from the Louvre was not the original painting. Instead of the "expression of mystic prescience" of the original, he asserts that the stolen picture had merely "a finicking, characterless smile," and that its execution was labored and worked up. Recent visitors to the Louvre will scarcely believe that, in Rufus Choate's phrase, they have "dilated at the wrong emotion" when looking at the celebrated painting.

The Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, has established a new record in ocean travel by making three trips across the Atlantic in twenty days. The time spent in unloading and taking on cargo and in refilling the coal bunkers occupied about three days, so that the actual sailing time for the three voyages was only seventeen days.

A statement (quoted from a San Francisco paper) on this page concerning the employment of women by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is thus corrected by the Manager of the Bureau of Economics of that road: "The Southern Pacific Company has made no change whatsoever in its policy respecting the employment of women, and a very large number of women are employed and will continue to be employed. Not only that, but the Southern Pacific makes no difference in the wage paid to either a man or a woman. Clerks doing the same class of work get exactly the same rate of pay, regardless of sex."

An aeroplane mail service was instituted in England a few weeks ago, when a monoplane carried a sack of mail from the Hendon aerodrome to Windsor Castle, a distance of twenty miles, in half an hour.

Germany has a bird-conserving experiment station, where artificial nests, foods, and other instrumentalities for attracting birds are "tried out." Lectures are given, and students from all parts of Europe come to be trained in the work, which is under the direction of Baron von Berlepsch, who has devoted his estate at Seebach to this purpose.

American workers, according to a consular report issued by the English Board of Trade, put more energy into their work than European workers, but wear out sooner and break down, their places being taken by younger men. These younger men are usually immigrants, whose leisurely movements at home are "speeded up" in America till they too become rapid workers, and in their turn wear out. Whether this faster work is caused by an exhilarating climate or by the "rush for wealth" the report does not discuss.

An "electric hotel" is to be erected in Paris, at a cost of several millions. Domestics, it is said, are to be almost entirely superseded by automatic devices, including an automatic dining-table to be served by motor-operated appliances.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McCutcheon's Linen Catalogue

Free On Request

WE have been specialists in Housekeeping Linens, Handkerchiefs and Linen goods of all kinds for more than half a century.

Our assortments are so comprehensive that the phrase—"Anything worth having in Linen can be had at McCutcheon's" has become proverbial.

We believe in the old-fashioned standards of integrity and trustworthiness combined with thoroughly up-to-date merchandise.

Our new catalogue is a convenient handbook of what "The Linen Store" has to offer.

It illustrates a large variety of the newest designs and styles in the various lines of goods which we carry. Write for a copy of catalogue No. 35 to

James McCutcheon & Co.
34th St. & 5th Ave., New York

Trade Mark

Brain Cells Keep on Growing as Long as You Exercise Them

Scientific research has proved that 64 per cent of the greatest work of 400 of the world's greatest men was done after they were past 60 years of age. The great majority of 500,000 readers of the Chautauqua Course have been over 30 years old. Avoid mental stagnation! Utilize the intellectual discipline gained by experience of every-day life—education is life-long.

$5 Secures a Year's Reading Course

Four standard books and twelve correlated numbers of the CHAUTAUQUAN Magazine. This is THE AMERICAN YEAR and includes Twenty Years at Hull-House, Jane Addams; The 20th Century American, H. Perry Robinson; The Spirit of American Government, J. Allen Smith; Materials and Methods of Fiction, Clayton Hamilton. All of the above with the "don't-read-at-random" Magazine every month rounding out the definite plan for five dollars (add 30 cents and carriage charges will be prepaid). 50 cents secures a 3 months' trial of the magazine and a sample book for your inspection.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
Good Administration Bldg., Chautauqua, N. Y.

Are You The Man?

If you are honest, ambitious and determined to succeed in business—a business absolutely your own—we can help you. We will teach you by mail the secrets of Real Estate, Brokerage and Insurance business, list properties and propositions with and for you to handle so you can make money from the very start.

We Teach You All the Secrets of Real Estate, Brokerage and Insurance Business

We Instruct You In

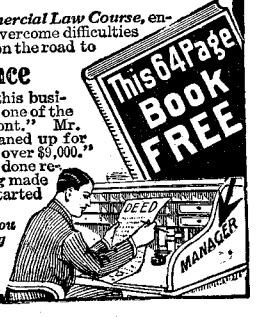
Advertising.	How to Judge Values.
Conveyancing.	How to Secure Loans.
Salesmanship.	How to List Properties.
Office System.	How to Option Properties.
Real Estate Titles.	How to get Insurance Business.
How to Close Deals.	How to Find Prospective Buyers.

How to Organize and Finance Corporations. In fact, all the essential secrets known to and practiced by the successful broker and promoter.

We also give you a thorough *Commercial Law Course*, enabling you to meet for yourself and overcome difficulties that may arise. In short we start you on the road to

Success and Independence

Mr. Gates says: "I started into this business without capital and have built up one of the most successful agencies in Vermont." Mr. Dunbar of Kansas says: "I have cleaned up for myself during the year (his first year) over $9,000." Mr. Reynaud of Texas says: "I have done remarkably well for a beginner, having made over $6,500.00 in commissions since I started nine months ago."



Our 64-page book, sent free, tells you how to start—a postal card will bring it—write today.

International Realty Corp.,
1833 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classified Advertisements

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th & K Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located; modern and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

MAINE

FAMOUS RANGELEY REGION
MAINE York's Camps, Loon Lake. September and October ideal months in the Maine woods. Individual cabins with or without bath.
J. LEWIS YORK, Rangeley, Maine

MASSACHUSETTS

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
THE LESLIE
Open all the year. On harbor. Private baths. Address M. M. CHANDLER.

Stockbridge, Mass. Comfortable farm house. Fresh cream, eggs; bath, open fireplace. Rates for Sept. Mrs. C. E. STAFFORD.

NEW YORK CITY

Coming to New York?
Stop at **THE HOTEL ARLINGTON** (opposite Trinity Chapel), 18-20 West 25th St., near Broadway and Fifth Ave. Convenient to all lines of transportation. In the center of theater and shopping district. Seldom is there found a hotel so centrally located, yet so quiet and homelike. It is the aim of the management to maintain a high class transient hotel with comfort and good service at reasonable rates. European plan. Rooms with lavatories $1.50 up. With bath $2 up. Suites $3 up. Write for illustrated booklet and souvenir card.

HOTEL JUDSON **53 Washington Square,** adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NEW YORK

Hurricane Lodge and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
The Adirondacks in September are perfect. Special rates on New York Central lines. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive views overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $16 to $28 per week. Special rates for September. Address K. H. BELKNAP, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

A Country Home for Convalescents
SENECA VIEW FARM
For everyone in need of absolute rest and careful attention. Homelike surroundings. Physician in attendance. Excellent cuisine. References given and required. For terms and full particulars, address
Mrs. Guy Shults, Lakemont, New York

"It's all in the care."
DR. STRONG'S
The Saratoga Springs Sanitarium
Write for Booklet A

THE BETHESDA
A sanitarium affording every luxury and comfort to the invalid or convalescent. Quiet, homelike, scientific in its treatment, it meets the needs of illness. Booklet.
SANITARIUM,
69 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Fall Season in
Tryon, N. C.
Mountains covered with brilliant colorings. Most beautiful section of America.

Oak Hall
Modern tourist hotel. Capacity doubled. Sun parlors. Electric lights. Private baths.
EUGENE BROWNLEE
Managing Director

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

Trained nurse will board and care for semi-invalids, elderly, nervous, or convalescent persons in country home. Every modern convenience and comfort; thoroughly heated; carefully prepared food; fine driving. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb, Towanda, Pa.

Hotels and Resorts

PENNSYLVANIA

POCONO MANOR **Monroe Co., Pa.** Under management of Friends. 1,800 feet above sea level; finest scenery in Pocono Mountains. For table, water, social advantages, the appointments are unsurpassed. Send for announcement. M. E. WISTAR, Mgr., Pocono Manor P.O., Pa.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Announces
THE PRESTON
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Is now open for guests under the same direction that has established the fame of **Galen Hall, Atlantic City.** A charming mountain home, exceptionally dry climate, with beautiful scenery. BUNGALOWS FOR RENT.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

VERMONT

HITCHCOCK FARM
Why not spend the autumn in the mountains? Beautiful scenery. First class accommodations. Box 115, Pittsford, Vt.

Apartments

Family of two Adults
desire a furnished **apartment** until May or June on Riverside Drive with river view. Can furnish satisfactory assurance of unusual care of furnishings. Address F. J. K., P. O. Box No. 6, Station C, New York City.

Tours and Travel

South America Tours
Next tour leaves February 1st. Perfect comfort, freedom and the advantage of an experienced adviser.
SEND FOR BOOK
describing this trip
Address **531 Fifth Ave., N. Y.**
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston New York Philadelphia
Pittsburg Detroit

THE COLLVER TOURS
"The Best in Travel"
ROUND-THE-WORLD
Six months' tour, sailing November 18.
Small party, exceptional arrangements.
SOUTH AMERICA
January 20th—February 2d.
Unique Routes—Fascinating Itineraries.
20 Trinity Place, Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"BON-AIR"—Handsome Estate on Hudson

Unobstructed view of river, Newburgh Bay, West Point, and Highlands. Fine inland view. Among beautiful country seats. Near Country Club. 16 acres, variety of fruit. **Stone mansion,** 19 rooms and bath, some hardwood floors, tiled vestibules, open fireplaces (marble) in most rooms, wide veranda on 3 sides of house. 2 large furnaces, running water. Good **8-room cottage** with furnace. **Brick stable,** 5 wells, 8 cisterns, spacious **cold storage house.** Stream through property. First class **pumping plant.** Other out-buildings. 2 miles from Newburgh, 5 min. from car line. Splendid roads. $30,000 spent few years ago on improvements. On account of extensive appointments, **high elevation,** invigorating air, and beautiful surroundings, would be **ideal place for sanitarium. Must** be sold. *Address P. O. Box 1367, New York City.*

Tours and Travel

AROUND THE WORLD

Sailing Eastward Nov. 19, 1911. Wonderfully attractive itinerary including Colombo, Burma, Java, Siam, a month in India, nearly a month in China, a month in Japan.

ORIENTAL TOURS

A varied series giving the very best of Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece. 13th season leader, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., former Editor Congregationalist, and long familiar with the Near East, special lectures.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

European Tours

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Scholarly leadership and special facilities.
ORIENT TOURS FOR 1912
Egypt, Palestine, Sicily, Greece,
January and February sailings.
EUROPEAN TOURS and "ATHENA" CRUISES
Spring and Summer Sailings.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

AN experienced Orientalist and excavator about to undertake an important mission in the Near East will accept three able-bodied men as companions in a preliminary tour through Cities of the Seven Churches, the Hittite Country Mount Ararat, Assyria, and Babylonia. June-October. 56, Outlook.

AMERICAN LADY, about returning to her home in Italy, will chaperon two or three young ladies crossing and to destination. Thoroughly experienced. References. Mrs. STEEGE, Beach Haven, New Jersey.

ORIENT Parties sail in March, April, May, June, July. **EUROPE**

Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and the lowest prices in the world. **TEMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.**

卐 **Europe.** Comprehensive University tours. Splendid leaders, reasonable rates. Organizers of small parties wanted. **American Travel Club, Wilmington, Delaware.**

University Prints

2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston.

Earn Your Trip to Europe, Orient, or in America by organizing a small party. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIVE YOUNG LADIES wishing to spend winter abroad for study and travel can arrange with experienced teacher chaperon. Traveling England and continent by motor. Sailing October. Inclusive terms $500 per month. Address 3,811, Outlook.

Mediterranean & Orient

Fall & Winter Tours and Cruises. Write for particulars. Dr. & Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N.Y.

SUDDEN VACANCY In Small European Party

for young ladies, sailing in October for 8 months abroad. Sweeping concession to immediate applicant. Address 3,785, Outlook.

Real Estate

CALIFORNIA

For Sale

To settle the estate of the late Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, her property about 14 acres with large and handsome

RESIDENCE

orange grove, stable, etc., at

REDLANDS
CALIFORNIA

For price and particulars apply to

JAMES W. McCULLOCH
100 William Street
New York

CONNECTICUT

To Rent for the Winter

Furnished house at Lakeville, Conn. Convenient to Hotchkiss School for boys and Taconic School for girls.
E. L. PEABODY, Lakeville, Conn.

FLORIDA

FOR RENT—DAYTONA, FLA. Season 1911 & 12. Handsomely furnished cottages, 7 rooms and bath; electric light; stove or furnace heat. Price $500, $600, and $800. Address W. B. CHITTENDEN.

DAYTONA, FLA., FOR RENT—12-room furnished residence; 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 toilets, electric light, furnace heat. Price $1,000 for season; $1,200 with garage. W. B. CHITTENDEN.

Winter Home on Biscayne Bay, near Miami, Florida. 2 living rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Completely furnished. Private wharf. Season, $1,200. C. CONQUEST, Buena Vista, Florida.

FOR RENT in FLORIDA

Part of my new apt. in swellest residential part of St. Augustine (Palm Row, opposite Alcazar Hotel), consisting of living-room and bedroom combined (furnished in mission), dining-room, kitchen, bath; with all modern conveniences, electric light, electric iron and hot water. For $100 a month, or $500 for season. Secure it now. Address Box 295, St. Augustine, for particulars. Adults only.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

FRUIT FARM

A first-class fruit farm within driving distance of Boston; soil and location unexcelled for fine fruit; very elevated; 15 orchards; 85 acres; 1,000 trees in bearing; less than half the trees gave five cars Baldwins in 1910. Price $20,000. P. O. Box 102, Sherborn, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire. Golden opportunity for magnificent estate. 70 acres, finely timbered, 1,400 feet shorage. Lay of land ideal from all standpoints. Located between two extensive improved estates. Magnificent acreage reasonably priced. Particulars furnished by SARGENT & CO., New London, New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

310 ACRES, near Bordentown, on macadam road; fine chestnut timber; 2 orchards, mansion house and buildings; well watered by creek; land very fertile; superior crops of grain and potatoes; 410 acres at Sharon Station near Hightstown; 75 acres of timber, orchard, mansion house, buildings, and 2 tenements; well watered by Assaupink Creek. Railroad station very convenient for shipping potatoes and crops. JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, Bordentown, N. J., 1002 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS

If you want a nice up-to-date cottage with all modern improvements for the winter in Saranac Lake or anywhere in the Adirondacks, write for illustrated booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FOR RENT WINTER COTTAGES unusually well equipped and furnished at **Saranac Lake** in the Adirondacks. Exhilarating climate; tobogganing, sleighing, skating, snow-shoeing; pure water; good sewerage; choice markets; skilled physicians. Duryee & Co., R. Estate, Saranac Lake, N.Y.

WEST VIRGINIA

SIX BEAUTIFUL FARMS FOR SALE

to close estate of David Billmyer

In the "Apple Belt" on the upper Potomac at head of picturesque Shenandoah Valley, 60 miles west of Washington, D. C. 100 to 600 acres each (fine improvements), under high state of cultivation; richest limestone soil; high elevation; splendid climate; cultured and aristocratic neighborhood. As an investment or for a home, these properties are worthy of careful consideration. Write for handsome illustrated catalog "E."

E. E. & G. W. BILLMYER, Agents
Shepherdstown, W. Va.

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR RENT
New, Furnished Bungalow
Four rooms and bath, in most charming part of Tryon, N. C. Finest, dry, winter climate in North Carolina mountains. Will rent for winter or longer to desirable tenant. Address J. FOSTER SEARLES, Tryon, N. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

NORTH CAROLINA

TIMBER LANDS. Farms suited for fruits, stock raising, poultry, truck, and farming. For sale cheap. Country developing rapidly. Climate unsurpassed. No malaria. FRANK JENKINS, Brevard, N. C.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD for gentleman and wife in large, sunny back room, below 42d St. References. 6,534, Outlook.

76TH, 239 West. Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath, hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

PHILADELPHIA—Second story front and back room. Excellent board in private family. Opportunity for two ladies desiring home comforts. References exchanged. 2129 DeLancey Place.

PRIVATE family offers three artistic, newly furnished rooms. Meals optional. Telephone 9994 R, Riverside.

N. Y., West 163d St. Will rent to business woman, parlor and adjoining bedroom. Homelike. Quiet. 6,550, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse has pleasant country home in healthful locality. Will take in her home backward or deficient child. Highest reference. Box 551, Pottstown, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS letters often really human—rarely dull. Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Educated woman, with ability and tact, as treasurer and correspondent for religious society with branches over country. Salary $1,200. Offices in New York City. Address, stating experience and giving references, Treasurer, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BECOME a DETECTIVE. Magnificent possibilities, correspondence lessons. Write Detective Wagner, 1243 Lexington Ave., New York.

HOTEL housekeeper wanted for high-class New York apartment hotel; must be a woman of experience and refinement. Position includes management of house laundry. Address in confidence, giving experience, references and salary desired, 6,531, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—White nurse, elderly woman preferred. Address Mrs. Wm. Fontaine Alexander, Clarksburg, West Va.

WANTED—Refined young woman to care for three children as member of family. 6,560, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST? Certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

TEACHERS wanted. Vacancies rapidly occurring. Write to-day for booklet. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, companions, secretaries. Supplies schools, families, institutions.

GOVERNESS and mother's helper to assist in care and studies of three bright, healthy boys, aged five, eight, and nine (two in school). Must be competent, able to assume some responsibility, high character, possessed of patience and tact. Address, giving age, references, Mrs. Carrigan, Phil-Ellena & Sherman Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED nurse desires care of a child, an invalid, or chronic case. 6,530, Outlook.

Business Situations

SECRETARY'S position wanted by American widow. Knowledge of balancing check books and simple bookkeeping. 6,453, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN of education (widow) wishes position as visiting secretary to one or more ladies. City references. 6,469, Outlook.

YOUNG man, college graduate, excellent references, business experience, desires position, secretarial, traveling, or tutoring. 6 533, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of refinement and education desires position where duties will take her out of doors at least part of time. Has had several years' experience in library work. 6,540, Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, ten years' experience, desires permanent position. Highest references. 6,518, Outlook.

SITUATION wanted, male. Author of songs. Will travel with wealthy people for expenses. Age 30, handsome, single. 6,517, Outlook.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced young woman, graduate secretarial school. Seven years head large commercial department. References. 6,555, Outlook.

WANTED, by capable, cultivated young woman, position as private secretary with woman or physician of standing preferred. References. Address Box 55, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

SECRETARY (part time) to author or lecturer. Work on manuscript, library research, compilation, indexing, editing, proof-reading. French, German. Expert shorthand. Reports of public addresses. Best recommendations. Address 6,543, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

A young woman of refinement seeks position of attendant or companion to children or elderly person. Experienced. Best references. 6,413, Outlook.

POSITION as companion to invalid or elderly lady, or care child. Experienced. $50. 6,451, Outlook.

POSITION wanted. Former employer highly recommends experienced English gentlewoman as companion, housekeeper, or chaperon. 6,450, Outlook.

YOUNG English woman (widow), now resident in the States, with social position in England, desires position as companion. Has traveled extensively. Experienced in housekeeping. Exceptional references. 6,536, Outlook.

NURSERY governess or managing housekeeper. Experienced. 6,537, Outlook.

COMPANION requires position. Titled references. Coleman, 40 Berkeley St., Boston.

LADY recommends to semi-invalid or small family capable, cheerful companion or housekeeper. Box 56, Roxbury, Conn.

DOMESTIC science graduate, experienced, wishes position as dietitian or matron in school or institution. 6,523, Outlook.

REFINED woman, companion or nurse for elderly people. 6,526, Outlook.

LADY of refinement wishes position as companion or visiting housekeeper. References exchanged. 6,525, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman as traveling companion. 6,524, Outlook.

LADY desires position as companion, chaperon. Highest references. New York or vicinity. 6,510, Outlook.

COMPANION or position of trust in New York or vicinity by gentlewoman who knows how to make a home; one who can be trusted implicitly. 6,511, Outlook.

AS lady's companion, willing to travel. Highest references. Mrs. S. Grant, Waubaushene, Ontario, Can.

MANAGING housekeeper, thoroughly competent, experienced, capable woman, desires responsible position, private family. Best New York references. 6,458, Outlook.

CULTURED young German widow, an experienced traveler (now in Australia), speaking French and English fluently, desires position with American family of refinement. 6,542, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MAN and wife would take charge of home, or institution for boys or girls, in any city or town. Can give choicest references. 6,556, Outlook.

COMPANION.—Refined woman wants position as companion. Philadelphia or suburbs. Capable, cheerful. No objection to traveling. Highest reference. 6,557, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, good family, housekeeper, competent, obliging, capable taking entire charge. Valuable secretary, companion. Highest credentials. 6,558, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper desires position. 6,553, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER. Refined, educated, and experienced young American lady, thoroughly competent for first class home. Best references. 6,561, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

VISITING governess with excellent references has some hours disengaged. 6,535, Outlook.

YOUNG woman would like position as governess. 6,529, Outlook.

BARNARD graduate desires pupils. Latin, Greek, English, mathematics, history. References. 6,527, Outlook.

REFINED young American woman desires position as governess. Elementary studies, languages, music. Living in Porto Rico. Experienced. References exchanged. Box 108, Bayamón, P. R.

YALE GRADUATE '09 will act as companion or tutor for boy. Outdoor life or ocean travel. Experienced. Best references. 6,522, Outlook.

BEGINNERS — Carpentering, sewing, sticks, blocks. English branches. 6,512, Outlook.

ATTRACTIVE college graduate, seven years' successful teaching mathematics and science, desires position. Excellent references. 6,544, Outlook.

A professional man of forty-eight desires small position teaching, settlement, caretaker. Much experience with boys. R., The Calvert, Dayton, O.

FRENCH lady, 29, college education, gifted language teacher, wide experience, prominent references, would prove instructive, cheerful companion, capable governess. Home or travel. 6,551, Outlook.

GERMAN governess, French, English school branches, kindergarten, kind disciplinarian, wishes position in country. References. 6,545, Outlook.

MUSICAL

FOR sale, Steinway concert-grand piano, in Washington, D. C. Splendid instrument for Sunday-school or assembly hall. Cost $1,000; will sell for $400, with bench and cover. Correspondence invited. Address Room 822, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED—An amateur violinist (young man) of musical taste and some experience in chamber music to play with a private string quartet playing in New York. 6,549, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE portrait of Lady Purbeck, painted by "Wright of Derby." Price 200 guineas. Write "Purbeck" (Box 2), 99 Western Road, Hove, Sussex, England.

"GOOD King Wenceslas." Children's Christmas Play (Rice). 25 cents. R. M. Ely, Cummington, Mass.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

TRAINED nurse of long experience has vacancies in her newly appointed home for chronic adult invalid or minor mental defectives (children). Every possible comfort. One hour from Philadelphia. Cassellora (Landis Ave. West), Vineland, New Jersey.

BUSINESS woman, refined, seeks cultured woman to share cheerful four-room apartment, West 103d St., near Subway. 6,520, Outlook.

UP-to-date boarding-school for young boys, in country. Experienced teachers. Excellent references. Address E. S. Jewell, Mohegan Inn, Mohegan, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY graduate, trained in forestry and surveying, would welcome trip of exploring nature, at low salary, or none. 6,552, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Among Important New Macmillan Books

The Man in the Shadow **By Richard Washburn Child**
You who read "Jim Hands" know that its author has a grip on things which really count, a fund of humor and a power over your emotions which makes you eager to read anything he writes.
Illustrated, Cloth, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35

The Believing Years **By Edmund Lester Pearson**
Irresistibly laughable because so really reminiscent of a boy's outlook on the world.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35

Honey Sweet **By Edna Turpin**
A charming story of a very human little girl and an almost humanly comforting rag-doll.
Illustrated, Cloth, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35

Mothers to Men **By Zona Gale**
Another Friendship Village chronicle, and some will think it the best of them all.
Ready next week.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62

The Mind of Primitive Man **By Franz Boas**
A searching, critical review of results of modern research into racial differences and their meaning, the influence of environment, heredity, the evolutionary view point, etc.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 net; by mail $1.63

Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes **By Clifton Johnson**
As an inspiration to a first hand knowledge of the beauties of one's own country the series of illustrated books to which this volume is now added is exceptional.
Illustrated, Cloth, 12mo, $2.00 net; by mail $2.16

The Friendship of Books **By Temple Scott**
One of those books which rouse a sudden sympathetic glow as one reads of what others have said of the world of books—all the pleasure in them one feels and is glad to have expressed.
Decorated, Cloth, $1.25 net; leather, $1.75 net; postage 10 cents

Five Great Philosophies of Life **By Wm. De W. Hyde**
The President of Bowdoin College has entirely rewritten and presented with a new appeal the book in which he traced the five great clues which wise men have followed in seeking life's meaning.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 net; by mail $1.60

READY NEXT WEEK

Studies: Military and Diplomatic **By Charles Francis Adams**
The range of these papers is from 1775–1865; careful consideration of all available material, unpublished papers, and the work of other mature and unprejudiced historians.
Cloth, 8vo, $2.25 net; by mail $2.40

Principles of Economics **By Prof. F. W. Taussig** of Harvard
In two volumes, worthy a specialist's attention, it is hoped, but primarily intended for the serious reader who is interested in those principles which are of general application to-day in all the leading countries.
Two volumes 8vo, Cloth, $4.00 net; carriage extra

Problems in Railway Regulation **By Henry S. Haines**
The author of "Restrictive Railway Legislation" has supplied a history of government regulation of the railway systems of the United States, a subject lacking in railway literature.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.75 net; by mail $1.87

Truth and Reality **By John E. Boodin, Ph.D.**
Professor of Philosophy in the University of Kansas. An effort to make distinct the real contribution to philosophy of the pragmatic criterion of truth, of which so many confusing statements are made.
Cloth, 12mo Ready next week

Panama **By Albert Edwards**
A volume similar in general appearance and scope with Mr. Higginson's **Alaska**, Mr. Carson's **Mexico**, etc.; a varied, lively account of the place and its people, including the canal colony.
Illustrated, Cloth, 8vo, $2.25 net; by mail $2.38

Everyman's Religion **By Dean George Hodges**
An effective contribution to the religion of the future. A simple, unconventional statement of those elements of Christian life and faith which are essential and fundamental.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62

NOTE.—The prices in the lower part of the page are subject to change on the day of publication

Published by **THE MACMILLAN COMPANY** 64-66 Fifth Ave. N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
Advise parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Adams and Hoover Sts.
GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
20th year began Sept. 28th. "An ideal school amid ideal surroundings." College certificate rights. Domestic Science, Music, Art. Special Post-Graduate and European Travel Courses. Upper School, girls over thirteen. Lower School, girls under thirteen.
Miss PARSONS and Miss DENNEN, Principals.

California Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**
Three years. Ideal private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical, eye and ear departments. Surrounded by tropical gardens. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

St. Stephen's School Colorado Springs
Boarding school for boys, 10 to 18 years. Perfect climate. Country life. All advantages of Eastern boarding schools. The Rev. GIBSON BELL, Headmaster.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER
Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium, dancing, sports.

THE RIDGE SCHOOL

Washington, Connecticut

A small school for boys who need careful preparation for college. Instruction *really* individual. 5 buildings. All sports except football. Telephone No. 80, or write to
HAROLD D. OLIPHANT.

ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HOME STUDY Correspondence-Study Dept.
offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.
19th Year **U. of C. (Div. E) Chicago, Ill.**

"Home-Making, the New Profession"
Is a 100-page ill. hand-book; it's FREE. Cookery, diet, health, children: home-study *Domestic Science* courses. For home-making and well-paid positions.
American School of Home Economics, 521 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Chamberlayne's School for Girls
General, Special, and College Preparatory Courses.
The Fenway 28, Boston.

Tutoring and Home Training for Boys RED HOUSE GROTON, MASS.
A small number of boys thoroughly prepared for secondary schools in cheerful home surroundings. Terms $1,000.
C. A. SHAW, Groton, Mass. (Formerly of Camp Merryweather.)

Mr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by **J. Berg Esenwein, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine.**
250-page catalogue free. Write to-day.
The Home Correspondence School
68 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

SINCE YOU LEFT THE SEMINARY

have you kept in touch with the best thought in the theological world? If not, we can help you to keep abreast of the times.

The Correspondence School of Theology
Madison, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ST. MARY'S HALL

FOR GIRLS

Burlington, N. J., 18 miles from Philadelphia

General and College Preparatory Courses. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Smith and Vassar. Exceptional advantages in Music and Art. Two years' course for Post-Graduates. Special attention given to Physical Culture and Outdoor Sports, also Æsthetic Dancing and Horseback Riding. Tuition $600. **Mrs. FEARNLEY, Principal.**

PENNINGTON, N. J.
Individual attention may be needed by your boy

PENNINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

has twenty masters on its staff. Each boy is studied

If you are dissatisfied with the DAY SCHOOL, let the Head Master tell you Pennington's plan. Prepares for all colleges. Modern gymnasium with 60 ft. swimming pool and indoor running track will be opened this year. Winning athletic teams. NEW FEATURES: Educational side trips at school's expense to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Religious Work Director, Life Work Talks. 74th year began on 20th September. Students can enter at any time. $400 to $500 will maintain a boy for school year.
WHY PAY MORE?
Interviews will be arranged by Head Master. Write us.
FRANK MACDANIEL, Head Master.

NEW YORK

RYE SEMINARY
A School for Girls.
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE, Rye, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD AND DEFICIENT CHILDREN
Open the year round. Experienced management. House and grounds ample. Teaching in line with the latest methods. Address
Maplecrest Hall, Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

EUROPE

LES CHARMETTES A highly recommended Home School for a limited number of girls. Thorough French education. Every care and attention. House on hill in 7 acres of grounds. Four months in Paris. Reasonable terms. Baronne et Mdlles. Dombeeck, Principals. Boisguillaume, near Rouen, France.

MOTOR TOUR Education, travel, health secured. Winter months, Southern France, Spain, Egypt, Italy. Spring, Austria, Holland, France, England. Unusual opportunity for girls whose health would benefit by outdoor life in equable climates where study will be combined with leisurely travel. Luxurious car, party limited to five. Three months $1,550, six months $2,550. Address 3,957, Outlook.

Bronze Memorial Tablets
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC., Bronze Foundry, 544 West 27th Street, New York. Write for illustrated booklet. Free.

6% FIRST MORTGAGES on SELECTED Chicago Real Estate
In amounts of $100 and up. Interest payable semi-annually. Income producing property with 100% margin of security. Nineteen years and no losses to customers. Write for descriptive circular.
D. C. & C. P. CAMPBELL
Investment Securities, Established 1892
168 W. Jackson Blvd. **Chicago, Illinois**

Reinvest Your { INTEREST DIVIDENDS PROFITS
IN
N. Y. Real Estate Bonds
COMBINING { 100% SAFETY 6% INTEREST
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
489 Fifth Ave., New York
Write for Booklet B.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Have You a Bible Class?

By affiliating it with the

American Institute of Sacred Literature

you can gain the benefit of the splendid helps for Bible class leaders prepared by that organization.

Address for information

The American Institute of Sacred Literature
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago

We offer a seasoned general mortgage bond of a public service corporation at a price to net a liberal return.
Price and particulars on application.

Ask for circular No. G 617.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Capital & Surplus,	**$23,000,000**
Deposits	**163,000,000**

5% - 6% - 7%

Surplus funds in large or small amounts can be invested in the securities furnished by this bank, these including Municipal and Coupon Bonds yielding from 5 to 7%.

Address Bond Department "A."

THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK of KEY WEST FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

When a Savings Account Pays You

as large returns as you can get from standard stocks and bonds, you have an *ideal investment*—because the speculative feature is absent.

For 18 years we have paid our depositors

5% per Annum

Whenever they wish to convert these investments into cash they don't have to pay any broker a commission to get it, nor "sell out" on a falling market.

Our Company, like other Savings Institutions, is under the supervision of the New York Banking Department, and its assets now total more than $2,500,000.

Funds in our care are secured by selected mortgages on New York and suburban real estate.

Deposits may be made at any time, withdraw whenever desired upon short notice, receive full earnings for all of the time.

Write for Booklet

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.

10 Times Bldg.,
Broadway & 42d St., New York

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co. NEW YORK CITY

6% AND 7% MORTGAGES

ALL mortgages furnished by this company are based on property in the State of Oklahoma, where real estate is constantly increasing in value, and recognized as one of the most desirable loaning fields in the United States.

Our mortgages yield 6% and 7%.

Write for booklet "E."

OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE CO.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"If It Hurts Me, I'll Stop It"

Many a man has said in reference to anything that he does, "If it hurts me, I'll stop it."

The truth is, when it has hurt, it is then too late. The injury has been done.

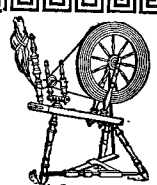
One of the greatest works accomplished by the Battle Creek Sanitarium is to point out what IS hurting you now, even though you do not know it or suspect it.

Men and women are sent here from every part of the world by their physicians for us to find out the causes of their ill health and to repair the damage. Here the rebuilding of health is a demonstrated science.

The Sanitarium makes use of every approved appliance or physiological method or other natural means of checking and eliminating causes of ill health and of rebuilding the body so that it can stay well. Its success is an open book to the whole world.

Write for the Portfolio of Views and a month's subscription to the Sanitarium weekly paper—"The Battle Creek Idea"—both free. Please describe your requirements. Address

Box 294, The Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.



Reg. Trade Mark

Ladies' Neckwear
Veilings and Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Neckwear—An exceptionally attractive assortment including the very latest conceits, foreign and domestic, in Real Lace Yokes, Collars and Sets, Side Frills of hand embroidery combined with Irish, Cluny and various Real Laces. New Coat Collars, Stocks, Bows, and Jabots.

Veilings—All this season's Novelties are displayed in New Mesh Veilings at from 25c to $3.50 per yard. Lace Veils in Black or White at from $1.00 to 12.50 each. Auto Veils and Scarfs at from $1.50 to 12.00 each. Lace Scarfs, Black or White, $7.50 to 65.00 each.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—During the past few weeks we have received a number of very important shipments.

Every desirable kind of Pure Linen Handkerchief is included in the assortment, which is without doubt the largest and most attractive in the country.

The collection at 25c and 50c each is unusually complete and includes Hemstitched, Initialed, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs of every kind, for men, women and children.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

James McCutcheon & Co.,

5th Avenue & 34th St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED